

JPRS 82762

31 January 1983

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2756



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

31 January 1983

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2756

CONTENTS

CHAD

- Results of UN Sponsored Geneva Conference on Chad
(Florence Kabba-Diallo; WEST AFRICA, 13 Dec 82)..... 1

CONGO

- Nation's First Petroleum Refinery Opens in Pointe Noire
(THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 14 Dec 82)..... 3

ETHIOPIA

- Interview With ELF Leader Abdallah Idris
(Abdallah Idris Interview; ANDI, 24 Dec 82)..... 4
- Coffee Key to Foreign Exchange Improvement
(Editorial; ADDIS ZEMEN, 4 Nov 82)..... 7
- Importance of Public Control of Distribution Emphasized
(Editorial; ADDIS ZEMEN, 24 Sep 82)..... 9
- Importance of Visits to Provinces by Mengistu Stressed
(Editorial; ADDIS ZEMEN, 27 Oct 82)..... 11

GHANA

- Briefs
American Arrested..... 13

GUINEA

- National Economic Conference Takes Stock of State Firms'
Operations
(Ibrahim Sory Camara; HOROYA, 12-18 Dec 82)..... 14

LIBERIA

Doe Empowers Security Agencies To Arrest Political Speech Makers (DAILY OBSERVER, 13 Dec 82).....	17
Draft Constitution To Be Completed Within Six Weeks (NEW LIBERIAN, 28 Dec 82).....	18
Police Director Says Public Condones Police Corruption (J. N. Elliott; NEW LIBERIAN, 14 Dec 82).....	19
Finance Minister Notes Government's Measures to Ease Liquidity (NEW LIBERIAN, 16 Dec 82).....	20
Cavalla Branch Employees Assured of Redundancy Benefits (NEW LIBERIAN, 17 Dec 82).....	22
Doe Sets Up Committee To Study Hydro Project (DAILY OBSERVER, 17 Dec 82).....	24
Danish Operated Milk Products Factory To Be Set Up (DAILY OBSERVER, 13 Dec 82).....	25
Glass Factory To Produce Bottles for Use in Nation, Sierra Leone (Jeanne Edwards; DAILY OBSERVER, 27 Dec 82).....	26
Quiwonkpa Deplores Foreigners' Increasing Economic Involve- ment (Sam Kesselly; DAILY OBSERVER, 30 Dec 82).....	28
Ministry Gives New Guidelines for Issuance of Alien Work Permits (NEW LIBERIAN, 30 Dec 82).....	30
Briefs	
Officers Dismissed for Corrupt Practices	31
Food Producing Company Opens	31
Chinese Technical Team's Visit	31

MALAWI

Irrigation Said Successful in Increasing Food (Mponda Lungu; DAILY TIMES, 13 Dec 82).....	33
Briefs	
Development Projects	35
Bonus for Tobacco Growers	35

NAMIBIA

Briefs	
Leftwing Unity	36

NIGERIA

Political Situation, Alliances Analyzed (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 15 Dec 82).....	37
Budget Adviser: End of Oil Boom Means New Economic Measures (Henry Atenaga; BUSINESS TIMES, 13 Dec 82).....	42
States, Not Federal Government Begin Collecting Sales Tax (Dapa Ajibola; BUSINESS TIMES, 13 Dec 82).....	44
Briefs	
Fire Was Fraud Cover-up	46
Tight Security in Ogun	46

SOUTH AFRICA

Ideology Splits Trade Unions in South Africa (SOWETAN, 29 Dec 82).....	47
---	----

TOGO

Eyadema Speech at Reception Honoring Mitterrand (Gnassingbe Eyadema; Lome Domestic Service, 14 Jan 83).....	49
---	----

ZAMBIA

Minister Mwila, Saudi Minister Discuss Projects Under Saudi Loan (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 22, 23 Dec 82).....	52
Saudi Pledge, Mwila's Statements Kaunda 'Happy' With Loans	
FRG One of Principal Sources of Capital Assistance (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 22 Dec 82).....	54
Mulemba Calls for Streamlining of Administration of UMP Funds (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 21 Dec 82).....	55

Freedom House Should Act on Report (Editorial; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 21 Dec 82).....	57
Government Investigating ZNPF Operations (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 22 Dec 82).....	59
Sacika Says Price Control Cancellation Protects Consumer (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 30 Dec 82).....	60
Chiluba Warns of Need for Comprehensive Social Security (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 29 Dec 82).....	61
Chiluba's Speech at Workshop Chiluba's Remarks 'Astonishing', Editorial	
Mapoma Says Zimco Will Not Condone Price Decontrol Abuses (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 30 Dec 82).....	64
Former Minister Says Educated Elite Under Suspicion (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 30 Dec 82).....	66
Company Offers To Build Pontoon To Link Luano-Lusaka (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 29 Dec 82).....	67
Chifunda Directs Sugar Firm To Send Sugar to State-Owned Shops (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 28 Dec 82).....	68
Youth Minister Discusses Rearranged ZNS Programs (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 22 Dec 82).....	69
Siavonga Expects Increased Cotton Yield This Season (DAILY MAIL, 28 Dec 82).....	70
ZFE, ZINCOM Welcomes Move To Allow Firms To Charge Economic Prices (DAILY MAIL, 29 Dec 82).....	71
Briefs	
Mundia Returns From USSR	72
Drought Threatens SPCMU Operations	72

RESULTS OF UN SPONSORED GENEVA CONFERENCE ON CHAD

London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Dec 82 pp 3202-3203

[Article by Florence Kabba-Diallo]

[Text] A \$350M. RECONSTRUCTION PLAN was presented to potential donors at November's UN-sponsored Geneva conference on Chad. Thirty countries attended the conference, including nine African countries (Ivory Coast, CAR, Gabon, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Cameroon and Tanzania). Pledges made at the conference came to half that requested — about \$175m.

The Chadian delegation was headed by Idris Miskine, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. He apologised for the absence of Hissen Habré who had wanted to attend but was obliged to remain in N'Djamena. Conspicuous by its absence was an OAU delegation. The OAU declined an invitation — "so as to remain neutral" said a UN official.

Testifying to the devastated situation in Chad was virtually every agency in the international system, including the World Bank, the IMF, the High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), FAO, UNICEF, the World Food Programme and UNESCO.

The national infra-structure has suffered almost total breakdown. Roads, schools, health facilities, sewerage systems, housing services, and water supply are all in an extremely parlous state.

The Minister for Planning said cereal production would cover just two thirds of the country's needs in 1982/3. The national debt has been estimated at approximately 102,000m. CFA Francs. A message from Hissen Habré which was read out by Idris Miskine likened the assistance required to a "mini-Marshall Plan".

The first requirement was to meet emergencies in areas such as food, health and education. Other priorities included the resumption of research where the

discovery of hydrocarbons had been made.

The general administration system badly needed reorganising and re-equipping. The banking system needed reconstructing: there are no banks in the provinces and postal checking accounts have disappeared. Civil servants get paid erratically. Commerce and trade, which used to employ 83,000 persons, has practically disappeared. In the rural areas the scarcity of merchandise has led to soaring prices.

Perhaps the most important area (in a country in which everything seems to claim priority) is the agricultural sector. The recurrence of drought this year has served to aggravate an already desperate situation. For the next two years the Chadian government has promised priority in agriculture to food crops — a promise often made by Governments but rarely kept.

Priority projects included the exploitation of the region around Lake Chad, the rehabilitation of pastoral water resources in the stock raising regions and the production of construction materials.

According to Joseph Yodeyman, the Minister for Planning and National reconstruction, the Chad conference had "inspired the people and government with hope". The absence of the OAU from the Geneva meeting was, M. Yodeyman felt, a cause for regret. "We can only be sorry for the absence of the OAU from this fund raising conference in Geneva," he told *West Africa*. "We are all the more sorry about this absence since an invitation was duly sent to the current chairman of the OAU, President Arap Moi of Kenya."

Nevertheless, M. Yodeyman felt that the conference had been a success both in terms of raising funds and confirming international support for Habré's regime.

"The conference enabled us to raise over half of the necessary funds for the implementation of emergency programmes listed in the conference document. It also enabled us to realise that there is a lot of goodwill for Chad. Geneva is a step forward and we need to work even harder in order to alert international opinion," M. Yodeyman said.

Asked about Chad's relations with Nigeria in the wake of Nigeria's involvement with the OAU peacemaking force and the establishment of the GUNT (the Transitional Government of National Unity) led by Goukhouni Weddeye, M. Yodeyman said Nigeria had shown an interest by participating at the Geneva conference. Hissen Habré had recently paid a visit to Nigeria.

But wasn't it possible that posterity would remember the Habré regime for its part in the break-up of the OAU? "Chad does not regret the failure of the Tripoli conference. Chad received its invitation from the OAU in conformity with usual practice," M. Yodeyman retorted. Chad was *not* at the root of the failure of the Tripoli Summit. The deadlock stemmed from Libya's intransigence, the Minister insisted, added that Libyans knew the Chadian government was going to raise the issue of its "occupation" of the Aouzou Strip at the Tripoli conference.

On the future of the OAU M. Yodeyman said: "The OAU will be what African States want it to be. It was born in 1963 in a well determined context. Africa has changed since then. The problems have also increased with the years. The voice of wisdom requires us to stop and review the first tasks assigned to the OAU in order to see if the rules made in 1963 are still valid."

M. Yodeyman said it was important that quarrels which existed between individual states should not spread to the OAU, for it was the Organisation that was the chosen forum to resolve such conflicts. It was in the interests of Africa that the OAU should continue to exist — but with a number of possible amendments, M. Yodeyman concluded, without elaborating on what those amendments should be.

NATION'S FIRST PETROLEUM REFINERY OPENS IN POINTE NOIRE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Dec 82 p 6

[Text] POINTE NOIRE, CONGO (Agencies)--Congo's first oil refinery officially opened here Sunday after 11 years of troubled construction, ending this West African state's dependence on other countries to refine the oil it produced for its own consumption.

The refinery, which has a capacity of one million tons annually, was inaugurated by President Denis Sassou Nguesso six years after its scheduled completion date, which was delayed by a legal dispute.

The Congolese Government went to the arbitration court of the International Chamber of Commerce after the original scheme drawn up and executed by a Belgian, Spanish and Austrian consortium at a cost of almost 100 million dollars proved to contain serious errors.

Having won their case in 1981, the authorities asked the French Technic Company to pull matters right, at a cost of more than 100 million dollars, according to Congolese Mines and Energy Minister Rodolphe Dada.

Congo is expected to produce 4.5 million tons of oil from its mainly offshore wells this year. Ten per cent of this is for home consumption.

CSO: 3400/535

INTERVIEW WITH ELF LEADER ABDALLAH IDRIS

Athens ANDI in Greek No 221, 24 Dec 82 pp 42-43

/Interview with Abdallah Idris, new ELF leader, by Giorgos Tsalakos during the latter part of November in Tunis/

/Text/ An "International Forum on Eritrea" was held in Tunis during the latter part of November with the participation of intellectuals and journalists from all over the world.

Organizers of the international forum were the ELF, the Socialist Party of Tunisia and the Union of Arab Journalists. The following Greeks were invited to and attended the forum: Manolis Anagnostakis, poet; Prof Konstandinos Tsoukalas; and Giorgos Votsis, Nikolas Vouletis (both representing the KKE (Int)), and Giorgos Tsalakos and Khristos Karanikas, journalists.

The International Forum on Eritrea approved a proclamation of solidarity with the people of Eritrea. The proclamation refers to the background of the struggle of the Eritrean people and notes that the Tunis forum is the beginning of a campaign to enlighten and inform international public opinion on what is really happening in Eritrea today.

The proclamation comes out for the right of self-determination of the Eritrean people and calls for the unity of the various Eritrean guerrilla organizations to achieve success in their struggle.

During the Tunis forum, Giorgos Tsalakos, a journalist, had the following discussion with Abdallah Idris, the new ELF leader.

Question: The struggle of the Eritrean people has been going on for 20 years. How much longer will it last?

Answer: That is not up to us. It depends more on the position of the Ethiopian regime. The Addis Ababa government continues to insist on a military solution to the problem. This kind of solution, however, is impossible because the people of Eritrea have faith in their struggle and for that reason they do not intend to be defeated. In the course of history, Ethiopia has always served the interests of foreign powers that have helped her in her expansionist policy.

Of course, you are aware of the well-known UN decision for a "federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia." The federation finally ended up in an Ethiopian occupation and was nothing other than a "facade" for foreigners. Haile Selassie fell and now there is a new regime but the occupation of Eritrea continues.

Question: Is it true that you are expecting a new military attack by the Ethiopian regime?

Answer: This could happen at any moment.

Question: Are there indications that the position of the Addis Ababa government will change tactics, as is being conjectured by journalist circles?

Answer: Unfortunately, we have nothing tangible. If, however, the Addis Ababa government decides to change the tactics of military attacks, then we are ready for discussions. However, I did stress already that Ethiopia for foreigners has always been a "mask" for a foreign power. It is obvious, therefore, that the Soviet Union that continues to provide assistance to the Ethiopian regime does not want a political solution because if it did it could put an end to assistance. The only thing that the Ethiopian leadership appears to want is our surrender.

Question: What are the reasons for your having assumed the leadership of ELF? That is, what went on before that and why was Ahmed Nasir replaced?

Answer: First of all, it should be made absolutely clear that there is no change in the basic principles and goals of the movement. The change in the movement's leadership is due more to internal problems, to some disagreements over practice, in other words our tactics.

Question: Is it true that the change in the movement's leadership took place right after the ELF's leadership's visit to Moscow?

Answer: That is not at all correct. What really happened were continuous attacks by Ethiopian military forces against our positions at the very moment when almost all our leaders were in Moscow for talks.

Question: There is an impression that more and more conservative Arab regimes support you.....

Answer: What is true is that, in fact, international support for the struggle of the Eritrean people is growing. If you are referring to Saudi Arabia, I need only remind you that there are around 200,000 Eritrean refugees in that country. What would you want, Saudi Arabia to be against us?

Of course, we are always hoping for greater international support, and this international meeting's goal is to broaden international support for our fight.

Question: We know that ELF went through various phases --we mean organizationally-speaking. What is the situation today?

Answer: At present we are preparing the front's congress that is scheduled to convene in Eritrea during the latter part of November or the beginning of December. We feel that this is a significant step. Besides making an appraisal of the general situation of our struggle, the congress will be devoted to the issue of national unity that we judge to be very important. It will also elect a new leadership to implement these decisions.

Question: Can you say a couple of words about your military tactics?

Answer: Our military tactics are very clear. They concern an all-people's war and 20 years of armed struggle has given us a lot of experience. Our military presence is strong in all sections of Eritrea except in cities, and the morale of our guerrillas is very high.

There is also something else that helps us a lot in our struggle. As you know, there are at least three armed movements in Ethiopia with which we work. First of all, there is the Oromo Liberation Movement, the Western Somalia Liberation Front and the Tigre Movement. A genuine armed struggle is being waged in the cities, and now these movements are trying to bring the struggle to agricultural areas.

Question: Let us return to the question of unity.....

Answer: As you know, ELF was the mother organization. In my view, there are no ideological differences in the various splinter groups. I believe that existing differences are of secondary importance in the face of the great goal of the independence of our country, and for that reason I am optimistic that in the long run we will find a common language. A significant step in that direction was the Tunis proclamation (March 1981) between the four organizations that calls for an immediate end to the civil war and the disposition of all our forces against the enemy.

I must also tell you that I am shortly expecting to meet with the EPLF and we hope to forge such a unified front.

5671

CSO: 3521/143

COFFEE KEY TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE IMPROVEMENT

Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 4 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Need To Increase the Quantity and Improve the Quality of Coffee"]

[Text] To speed up the national economic and social development, there is a need to increase the source of foreign exchange necessary for importing technological and scientific aid to assist in our struggle for economic building already begun. In this respect, because coffee is one of our main agricultural products as a source of foreign exchange, more attention will be paid to this commodity.

Having realized that merely producing coffee is not enough to earn foreign exchange, the revolutionary government has endeavored to increase the amount and improve the quality of coffee so that Ethiopia can successfully compete in the world coffee market and benefit from it. With the purpose in mind of encouraging and assisting coffee-producing farmers, the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development has been reorganized.

Although coffee brings more foreign exchange than any other agricultural product, the amount of coffee Ethiopia actually brings to the world coffee market compared to the potential production capacity of the nation is unsatisfactory. In the past, Ethiopia contributed 2.4 percent of the total world coffee market. Recently its coffee quota has been increased. However, as long as the quota requirement is not met, the future is not bright. Therefore, the farmers, especially the coffee producers, who are the first beneficiaries of the revolution, should realize their primary national responsibility and endeavor to increase the quantity and improve the quality of coffee. In addition, all government and public organizations and patriotic businessmen involved with storage and transportation of coffee are expected to do their utmost to maintain the quality of coffee so that it may be sold at high prices.

Some farmers have taken advantage of benefiting themselves by producing more coffee than their required quota; in addition, they have contributed to building the national economy. Such revolutionary deeds are not only admirable, but also set a good example for other farmers.

Today, one of the main things that Ethiopian farmers and the broad masses must understand is that whatever foreign exchange is earned, unlike in the past, will

be used for purchasing critical items necessary for building a socialist economy, i.e., production and service equipment. Therefore, farmers are expected to do their utmost to produce more hide and skins, fruit and vegetables, meat and other cash crops, and to pay more attention to coffee because of its earning power for foreign exchange.

Furthermore, the Second Plenum of the Central Committee passed a resolution stating that since the production of the agricultural branch of the national economy is the main source of foreign exchange, it must be increased in quantity and improved in quality; and timely harvesting and adequate transportation must be carried out. Government and public organizations are expected to carry out the resolution, and all supporters of the revolution should do their utmost to see that coffee is properly cultivated and harvested on time; is not illegally exported to neighboring countries; that support is given to coffee farmers; that coffee market organization is encouraged; and the means for coffee transportation is facilitated.

9948

CSO: 3403/16

IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION EMPHASIZED

Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 24 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Even Today Saboteurs Are Exposed"]

[Text] One of the chief characteristics that distinguishes a socialist society from others is that the means of distribution of production is placed under public control. However, as in many fields, certainly there is no doubt that an enormous struggle is required to place the means of division and the distribution of production in the path of socialism.

Such problems are many, especially during transition. However, there are explanations for these problems. The most important problem is the lack of adequate public organization to deal with the division and distribution of production. The second problem is the activities of saboteurs and greedy businessmen, who obstruct both the means of division and the distribution of the production.

During the Russian October Revolution and after the Communist Party had taken power, one of the most urgent matters that Lenin brought to the party was how to solve the problem of dividing and distributing the national production to the society. We have learned from Russian history that the revolution was saved from a conspiracy against the people by establishing an adequate organization that promoted the distribution of production and put strict control on saboteurs and greedy businessmen.

Similarly, in Ethiopia since the beginning of the revolution, the saboteurs and the greedy businessmen have done everything to obstruct the progress of the revolution. They tried often to create artificial shortages, and they fixed high prices of commodities so that the people would have a negative attitude toward the progress of the revolution. However, as the revolution became victorious in many aspects of its struggle, the saboteurs failed. Still, today, greedy, self-centered businessmen are attempting to create a shortage of commodities and to exploit the society.

On the other hand, the government is endeavoring to distribute the national products through public organization. A struggle is being waged especially to avoid food shortages by purchasing food items on the provincial, district, and subdistrict levels.

In spite of all the efforts of the Revolutionary Government and the broad masses to avoid shortages of food, the self-centered businessmen have never ended their conspiracy. Recently in Illubahor Province, in Gomay District, eight businessmen were arrested while attempting to create artificial shortages by buying and hoarding grain from the farmers' associations.

Although this incident is indicative of conspiracy, it represents only a small part of the entire conspiracy taking place. How is it possible to control this overall conspiracy? How can the government prevent these activities against the people? Since these are basic questions, the masses and especially the government organizations that are responsible for recognizing and controlling such negative activities must give special attention to this problem.

It is believed that the farmers' associations will be better organized and will be better able to produce more than in the previous years. Thus, there is no doubt that this year the farmers received better seed, better fertilizers, better farming tools, and more financial aid. Now the main question is why the national production is not properly distributed.

The self-centered middlemen who desire to be rich are responsible for the problem. It is contrary to the struggle of the revolution, and the objective is that such a situation should not continue indefinitely. Since this problem is a great barrier to the progress of the revolution, it is the duty of all the revolutionaries to give priority to the removal of such a problem.

9948

CSO: 3403/10

IMPORTANCE OF VISITS TO PROVINCES BY MENGISTU STRESSED

Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "State Mission"]

[Text] The official visit of our revolutionary leader Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam to the Harrar Province will play a great constructive role. The visit is significant because the revolutionary leader will be among the defense forces, which are a symbol of unity of our revolution, and the broad masses of the area, who are doing the construction and rehabilitation work in an area that has been devastated by reactionary Mogadisho armed forces during an Ethiopian invasion. The revolutionary leader will give directive to the broad masses and the armed forces.

For the last few days, the revolutionary leader toured through Kalafo, Kebridahar, Degahabur, Wardier, Geladi, Jijiga, and Chinahasen. He also visited the construction and rehabilitation work that is in progress. That is the area most affected by the invading forces, the people having been uprooted and dislocated. The purpose of the construction and rehabilitation is not only to restore the status quo, but also to improve the life of the people.

His visit will play a great role in encouraging the constructive work and help to solve some of the problems. The visit to this area also signifies the priority given to this aspect of the struggle.

During the short visit of the Mogadisho reactionary forces in the area, they devastated the development projects at the Wabi River, including schools, government offices, military camps and many other services and development facilities. Furthermore, they committed many other shameful acts, such as robberies. Immediately after the defeat of the invading forces, the revolutionary government began the reconstruction and rehabilitation work in the area. Having helped people to resettle and reorganize themselves, they are now helping to rebuild the nation. Our revolutionary force is not only a fighting force, it is also an organizing force, a producer and a provider of inspiration.

The revolutionary leader visited the district of Kalafo at a place called Shelabo, where a search for oil is being conducted. He admired the comrades working there, expressing the urgency of the search because the people are anxiously waiting for the results, which will be a determining factor in building the national economy. It is a well known fact that a large portion of foreign exchange will be paid for oil. The problem of balancing the ever-increasing price of oil and industrial goods is very critical. In addition to economizing the use of oil, the nation is left with no alternative but to speed up the search for oil at Shelabo. The on-the-spot directive by the chairman will add strength to the effort of the search for oil.

Moreover, during this visit, a directive was given by the revolutionary leader to the defensive forces that are protecting the gains of our revolution and the territorial integrity of the country. The directive which was given to the defense forces has better prepared them to defend the country against the class enemy and antipeople elements.

It has been demonstrated in the past that visits by the revolutionary leader to different parts of the country will provide encouragement to the broad masses in all their activities of nation building. Since the struggle for building the nation has taken the form of a campaign, his visits to the provinces have helped in exposing individualistic tendencies, even among the working classes and farmers, and the carelessness of government officials regarding public property. His visits have also played a great role in correcting and redirecting the time of struggle. This type of visit is proper and expected of a revolutionary leader. Timely presence of a public leader among the broad masses provides direction and helps in adding strength and speeding up the progress of the revolution. The revolutionary leader's visit to Harrar Province was a public mission that the broad masses and all revolutionary forces will value highly.

9948

CSO: 3403/16

BRIEFS

AMERICAN ARRESTED--Currency traffickers continue to fall into the net of security agents at the Kotoka International Airport. A 27-year-old Afro-American, Joseph Robinson, who hid \$10,000 in his suit, had his money confiscated to the state after its discovery by security personnel. Mr Robinson later told the security personnel that he was issued with a Bank of Ghana seizure receipt for \$7,000 and not the \$10,000 collected from him. He alleged that the security officer who took the money to the bank official informed him that he should not disclose the whole amount taken from him to anybody for his own safety. [Excerpts] [AB151430 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Jan 83]

CSO: 3400/628

NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE TAKES STOCK OF STATE FIRMS' OPERATIONS

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2948, 12-18 Dec 82 p 5

[Article by Ibrahim Sory Camara: "Work Resumes"]

[Text] The second phase of work of the 11th session of the National Economic Conference began Wednesday, 8 December, at the Palace of the Presidency under the leadership of the chief of state, President Ahmed Sekou Toure. As is already known, this conference is responsible for examining the financial statements of our production units. This time, it is the industrial firms who are being scrutinized during fiscal year 1981-1982.

Need we point out that the National Economic Conference is an institution for criticism and analysis organized by the party-state which, at the end of each year of production and marketing, reviews the management of national resources. This is done in order to detect and fix errors and point out and correct anomalies so as to hasten the country's development process.

Thus, as a logical follow-up to the critical discussions which have already taken place in a calm atmosphere and which focused on the statements of commercial firms and some of the statements of industrial units, the resumption of work on Wednesday 8 December illustrated this firm and definite attitude.

Discussion began with the bankruptcy statement of SERCOM [expansion unknown], the former sectorial. In this regard, the general director of state auditing, comrade Alia Camara, first summarized the audits made of the expenditures of the former firm during fiscal year 1980, of the expenses paid by it to private truckers on merchandise sent by it that did not reach its destination and appear in the bankruptcy statement. Comrade Emile Accar will supply explanations on the situation that led to the elimination of the sectorial.

Proceeding then to an exhaustive analysis, the supreme authority of the revolution demonstrated the necessity of determining the exact responsibility of each of the management teams that headed SERCOM to allow the National Economic Council to assess the bankruptcy statement in complete

objectivity, the management of the former sectorial firm was invited to reexamine the data, as well as the analysis of the situation in order to determine the responsibility of each management team. Thus, the management will again submit its report to the Conference for evaluation on Wednesday 22 December.

After SERCOM, the statement of Eniphargui was examined under the leadership of comrade Boubacar Diallo, minister of economic and financial affairs to the president of the republic. Following pertinent observations made by the general director of state auditing and various questions asked by the participants and to which the management responded, the Conference decided to defer approval of the statement until after the cost price calculation is revised and the entries in the "expendable" section of the statement are corrected. A committee, made up of the planning and state audit managers and a representative from the Ministry of Industry, has been made responsible for verifying the reliability of an amount that is being questioned. The committee has been asked to submit its report Friday 10 December.

On 9 and 10 December, with Comrade N'Famara Keita, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of energy and Konkoure, the Conference examined the statements of SONACAG [National Company for Tiles and Granites], SOCOBOIS [Marketing Company for Lumber and By-Products], SYLIPHONE [expansion unknown] and COTAX [Independent Taxi Company].

The position of SONACAG, which had a loss, needs to be improved. The management has been ordered to reduce the excess staff and to prepare the papers that will enable the firm to regularize its self-financing.

Upon analysis, SOCOBOIS had an acceptable position. To enable this firm to transport wood, one of its raw materials, from the various sawmills in the interior to Conakry, the conference asked the Ministry of Transportation to apply and enforce the ministerial decree establishing transportation costs per kilometric ton. It asked the national COTRA [Transportation Company] to ensure transportation to Conakry as soon as possible of SOCOBOIS wood presently in the interior of the country.

After 1 year of decreased activity, SYLIPHONE's position needs to be improved. The conference decided that SYLIPHONE's clients should pay for its services. It set up a committee, chaired by the planning office and including the state audit office, and the management of EMATEC [expansion unknown] and SYLIPHONE, to examine before Monday 13 December ways of transferring the equipment delivered to SYLIPHONE by EMATEC.

As for the Taxi Company, COTAX, it is in a satisfactory position. Upon analysis the management is in good shape despite many difficulties. This has enabled the company to increase its profit substantially. The conference decided that, in the presence of the director of the National Service of Seized Goods, the inspectors of the National Audit Office will

transfer the business premises and garages of ENIPRA [expansion unknown] to COTAX and Ford Granada vehicles will be put at the disposal of the planning office and replaced by Lancer vehicles. It also decided to withhold any transfer of workers to COTAX.

The discussion of the National Economic Conference continued on Saturday 11 December.

9720

CSO: 3419/393

DOE EMPOWERS SECURITY AGENCIES TO ARREST POLITICAL SPEECH MAKERS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 13 Dec 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

The Head of State last Friday gave security agencies in the country the right to "arrest anyone who indulge in political speeches, remarks or acts which may affect the stability of the country."

Head of State Doe's action came one day after he blasted some commencement speakers for dwelling too much on political affairs.

An Executive Mansion release quoted the Head of State as having said that the decision, taken at an early morning meeting of the People's Redemption Council, affects "any individual or group".

He explained that once proof is established, any one arrested for making political remarks will be detained for two years, while those "caught making unfavourable speeches and pronouncements against government" will not be investigated at all.

"Even newspapers have a habit of politicizing issues. Any reporter found guilty of misquoting individuals will bear similar penalty", CJC Doe said.

The Head of State noted that the economic conditions of Liberia calls for a re-direction of the minds of the people, who should be working in the interest of the government.

On national leaders, C-I-C Doe said they should "become aware of their responsibility in helping guide the destiny of the nation, instead of inciting citizens against government".

He added that political speeches have done 'nothing to better the condition of the nation, even after 135 years'.

He also announced the reinforcing of the PRC Decree banning political activities and said: "People seem to want to take us for granted because of the freedom we have allowed to prevail in the country".

There is need for stability now, he added, saying: "If the present government is not supported and protected by the leaders of today, what will they hand over in the future".

"Our success today will determine a smooth transition", he said.

CSO: 3400/527

DRAFT CONSTITUTION TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN SIX WEEKS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 28 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] In spite of government's inability to meet the adequate financial needs of the National Constitution Commission, the new draft document is to be completed within six weeks.

Head of State Dr. Samuel K. Doe disclosing this in his Christmas/New Year message to the nation December 24, said work on the setting up of an Advisory Assembly to review the draft document has begun and preliminary work on voters registration leading to the national referendum is underway.

"We will announce details of the registration and the referendum, as the draft is submitted," Dr. Doe said.

The Liberian leader told the nation that present worldwide economic recession which has seriously affected the economy, has made it increasingly difficult for government to adequately meet the urgent and necessary financial needs of the Commission.

"It was in this light of this financial difficulty and our commitment to return the country to civilian democratic government by 1985 that we earlier appealed to our foreign friends to render financial assistance that would enable the Commission to continue its work," Dr. Doe added.

He renewed government's appeal to Liberia's traditional friends for financial assistance to help the Commission expedite its task.

The PRC in April 1981, appointed a 25-member Constitution Commission chaired by University of Liberia political Science Professor Dr. Amos Sawyer.

The Commissioners were charged with the responsibility of drafting a new constitution in preparation for the return of the country to constitutional rule in 1985, the date set by the PRC.

CSO: 3400/572

POLICE DIRECTOR SAYS PUBLIC CONDONES POLICE CORRUPTION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by J. N. Elliott]

[Excerpt] Bribery within the National [p]olice is on the rise; and [a]c-
cording to Police Director [W]ilfred Clarke, the public is the prime cause.

The Director told a news conference Monday, that the "public condones police corruption" by offering bribes to officers of the National Police.

Citing an example, Clarke said violators not wanting to appear in court after being arrested for contravening the laws, offer police officers bribes which are, most often than not, accepted.

Police Director Clarke, with 20 years of policing to his credit, appealed to the public to help restore credibility and minimize corruption within in the police organization. One way of accomplishing such he noted, is by reporting to proper authorities, all officers who solicit bribes in any form.

Discipline

Clarke, appointed July 5, 1982, said to minimize "police corruption", discipline and courtesy have been regidly instituted within the organization. Clarke is the 2nd Police Director since April 1, 1980 the first was Mr. Joe Y. Myers.

Since assuming office, more than 30 police officers have been dismissed for falling short of disciplinary measures; hwile others have received minor punishment for breaching the police code of ethics. However, he did not say what the minor punishment were. He said those dismissed will not be replaced because of national financial constraints.

CSO: 3400/527

FINANCE MINISTER NOTES GOVERNMENT'S MEASURES TO EASE LIQUIDITY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] Anyone wishing to take money in excess of \$5,000 out of Liberia must now obtain a bank draft for the amount, Finance Minister, G. Alvin Jones disclosed Tuesday.

He said eventhough government was committed to the free enterprise system, the measures was aimed at arresting the indiscriminate outflow of capital from the country.

Minister Jones made the disclosure when he met with heads of Public Corporations at the Ministry of Finance, to acquaint them with measures being undertaken by government to ease its constant liquidity problems.

He further said, to ensure maximum security for individuals taking huge sums of money from out of the country, it was necessary to use the banking system for the transfer of capital.

Minister Jones later said his ministry has declared 1983 "a year of rigid enforcement for the collection of taxes."

He said, under this scheme, the Finance Ministry would "go out" to collect taxes to meet government's revenue projections.

New Salary Scheme

Explaining how Public Corporations are to be affected by the economic measures outlined by Head of State Samuel K. Doe in his recent state of the economy speech, Mr. Jones said all public corporations were expected to implement the new salary scheme beginning January 1, 1983.

The new salary readjustment plan stipulates that monthly salaries from \$1,500 and above would be downed by 25 percent, while those ranging from \$750 to \$1,499 monthly would be reduced by 20 percent. Salaries in the range of \$1 to \$749 per month would be reduced by 16 two-thirds percent under the scheme.

Minister Jones, quoting the Head of State's directive, said this new salary scheme affects all those on government payroll, including doctors, nurses and teachers.

"However, as soon as we determine how much is saved on gasoline, consideration will be given to increasing the salaries of doctors, nurses and teachers", the directive said.

He said public corporations are to also implement guidelines concerning foreign travels and to reduce by 25 percent per diem allotted for such travels as indicated in Chairman Doe's state of the economy speech.

Minister Jones, however said "until further clarification", the reduction in gasoline allotment for the personal use of government officials and the vehicle sale scheme would be restricted to government employees only.

CSO: 3400/527

CAVALLA BRANCH EMPLOYEES ASSURED OF REDUNDANCY BENEFITS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 17 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

Employees of the Cavalla branch of the Firestone Rubber Plantations Company in Pleebo, Maryland County, have been assured of redundant benefits following its closure next January.

The Cavalla Plantations, one of two rubber plantations, operated by the U.S.-based Firestone Rubber Plantations Company, is to be closed down January 31, next year due to financial difficulties.

The employees were also assured that government would explore every possibility to ensure new sources of employment for them.

The assurance was given at the plantations site in Pleebo Wednesday by a team of Liberian government officials during a group meeting with the 1,400 employees of the plantations concerning the plantations' closure and government's position on the issue.

The officials, headed by Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones, included the Director-General of the Cabinet, Mr. G. Baccus Matthews, and the Ministers of Labour,

Justice, as well as representatives from the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Planning and the National Investment Commission.

The officials further assured the employees that government would ensure that the school and hospital at the plantations remain operational despite the closure of the company.

They, however, admonished them to exercise restraint while government was making every effort to attract new investors to manage the plantations.

The officials informed the employees that government had been negotiating with the management of Firestone for the last six months in an effort to ensure the continuous operation of the plantations, but said Firestone had insisted that because of world recession, it could not continue operating

the Cavalla branch.

Firestone had agreed to operate only the Harbel branch of its plantations, or cease its entire operations in the country and sell the two branches to government, the officials said.

Director-General Matthews then disclosed that the closure of the Cavalla branch of the plantations was based on Firestone's continued complaint that it was operating at a loss, in the face of the decline in the price of rubber on the world market.

Mr. Matthews said he had received reports that the company lost about \$20 million last year alone. He said the company spends 45 cents to produce one pound of latex, while a pound of latex was now sold for 22 cents. -- LINA

CSO: 3400/527

DOE SETS UP COMMITTEE TO STUDY HYDRO PROJECT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 17 Dec 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] Head of State CIC Samuel K. Doe has set up a seven-member technical committee to study proposals on the St. Paul River Hydro Project.

The project, which has already been accepted by government as a national venture, is anticipated to provide abundant and cheap electricity to the whole country, according to the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC).

The committee is made up of the following ministries: Finance; Lands, Mines and Energy; Public Works; Health and Social Welfare; Planning and Economic Affairs and Rural Development.

It will assess hydro proposals made in the report of the American firm, Chas T. Main International, in October, and report through LEC's Managing Director Harry Yuan, to the corporation's board of directors.

The board will in turn report to the Head of State periodically.

Migration

According to Main's [word illegible] volume report, a complete hydro development of the St. Paul River "will help to stimulate diversified industrialization in rural Liberia," and consequently reduce unemployment and rural-urban migration.

Another advantage of the project, the report says, will be a considerable reduction in the country's oil bill as little use will be made of LEC's current thermal generators on Bushrod Island which run on imported fuel oil.

LEC sources have in

CSO: 3400/527

DANISH OPERATED MILK PRODUCTS FACTORY TO BE SET UP

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 13 Dec 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] A factory which will manufacture milk and butter is to be set up in Todee, Gibi Territory shortly.

A release from the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday said the Danish-operated factory will make butter and margarine as well as powdered milk, evaporated milk, chocolate and condensed milk and sour milk, among others.

The release said the blueprint of the factory which was drawn up in the Agricultural Task Force headed by Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa and approved by the Executive Mansion, has already been discussed extensively with Latin Commercial Agents of Odense, Denmark.

They are representatives of a Danish consortium which will manage the factory, according to the release, and also provide training for Liberians in various areas of the factory.

Embryos

Three of the consortium's representatives who held talks with Agriculture Ministry officials last Friday disclosed that construction work on the factory will cover a period of about one and half years.

They said the cost of the project is still being worked out.

Said the release: "In an effort to have milk producing cattle in Liberia for the smooth operation of the factory, the Danish Consortium, through technological transfer of embryos from high yielding cattle in Denmark to local cattle, will simultaneously investigate, test and expand a dairy-cattle development scheme within 30 months prior to construction work on the dairy plant".

The move to establish the dairy factory in Liberia is in concert with government's expressed policy to stimulate the economy and also promote and protect investment in the country, the release added.

CSO: 3400/527

GLASS FACTORY TO PRODUCE BOTTLES FOR USE IN NATION, SIERRA LEONE

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 27 Dec 82 p 11

[Article by Jeanne Edwards]

[Text]

A \$17 million glass factory planned for the Monrovia Industrial Park is expected to produce 34 million bottles a year primarily for use in Liberia and Sierra Leone.

George Williams, Director of the Investment Promotion Department of the National Investment Commission, says that a 10-month study has shown that the two countries will use about 33 million bottles in 1985, the year the factory is supposed to be completed. Surplus bottles are to be exported to Guinea.

The study, conducted by the M.M. Suri Consulting Firm of New Delhi, India, shows that Liberians now use about 13 million bottles a year. That figure is expected to climb to 19 million bottles in 1985.

Guarantee

For Sierra Leone, bottles are now being consumed at a rate of 10 million a year, Williams said. Sierra Leone will need about 14 million bottles when the plant is in operation, he said.

As proposed, most of the bottles produced would be for beer and soft drinks.

Peter Gerhardt, manager at Club Brewery, was reluctant to project his company's needs late last week.

He said the Brewery has not had to order new bottles in the last two years because of declining sales.

But he expressed hope that sales would pick up by the time the glass plant is opened.

Gerhardt said he is glad a glass industry is coming in the country and said he is willing to use locally produced bottles.

"All I hope is that it will be of first-class quality and hopefully will not increase the price of the product," he said.

Attempts to reach the manager at the United States Trading Company for comment were unsuccessful.

A spokesman for the Liberian-Libyan Holding Company announced last week that his company and Importex International Corp. of Bombay, India, would build the plant which would be 61 per cent Liberian owned. The Liberian Government has agreed to guarantee a \$9 million loan for

the project.

The factory is one of several major projects that the National Investment Commission is promoting. Among proposals still in the discussion stage are a steel mill, a poultry project and a dairy farm.

The poultry proposal would involve hatching, slaughtering as well as feed production.

If the dairy proposal goes through as planned, it would provide a variety of dairy goods, orange juice and milk-based baby food.

A glass factory has been in the works for several years.

Before the Suri study was completed in 1979, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization did a preliminary review of the market and looked at the availability of raw materials, Williams said.

Importex officials expressed interest in the factory when a

Liberian trade delegation visited India in 1978, he said.

The Indian company commissioned the Suri study which "confirmed earlier indications that a glass factory producing some 34 million bottles a year was feasible in Liberia and Sierra Leone," Williams said.

The factory is to be built near the Liberia Petroleum Refinery Company.

As much as 60 per cent of the materials that will be used to make the glass will come from Liberia, Williams said.

Specifically, the factory will tap the large deposits of silica sand (a fine greyish-white sand used in glass production) located in the Schefflin area.

Williams said bottles made in Monrovia will be cheaper than imported ones.

Bottles used in this country are imported chiefly from Europe, he said.

CSO: 3400/572

QUIWONKPA DEPLORES FOREIGNERS' INCREASING ECONOMIC INVOLVEMENT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 30 Dec 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Sam Kesselly]

[Text] Armed Forces Commanding General Thomas G. Quiwonkpa has warned Liberians who sell their birthright for money to halt the practice. He said the sale of one's birthright mainly to "foreigners" only creates more problems for present and future generations.

In an exclusive interview with the Daily Observer yesterday at his Barclay Training Center office in Monrovia, General Quiwonkpa said that the sale of a birthright, coupled with the increasing involvement of foreigners in the commercial sector of the economy, was largely responsible for the present financial difficulties facing the country.

He said that during his travels around the country, he had long been hearing that many foreigners were using Liberians to enjoy rights and privileges which are reserved for citizens.

The Land Issue

Asked to elaborate, the Commanding General said he had learned that many foreign merchants were using Liberians to buy huge chunks of land in the interior, thus succeeding in effectively denying citizens of farm land.

This is done, he said, by a Liberian pretending to be interested in buying land. As soon as he succeeds in this objective, he turns the land over to the foreigner, who takes active possession of the property, while the Liberian falls into the

background.

General Quiwonkpa expressed grave concern over the present rate at which foreign businessmen have taken over petty businesses such as shops, restaurants, etc., in the country. He added, "It is now time Liberians organize themselves and actively engage in business."

'Priority'

To this end, the Commanding General cautioned agencies of Government "to give Liberians the first priority in the coming year so as to help speedily revive the economy."

He urged relevant agencies such as banks and other lending institutions to assist Liberians wishing to enter into business, even if the project is a small one.

General Quiwonkpa did not say why he chose to make these remarks at this time.

He would only say that he felt he had a message for the nation as we enter the new year.

On Wednesday an editorial in this newspaper made an impassioned plea to Liberians to take the business sector more seriously, and pointed to the identical problem of "selling our birthright" as one of the major impediments to successful and ~~... ..~~ initiative in business.

The editorial said in part:

"Some of us, in our ambition to get to the top, find ourselves deftly manipulated into becoming nothing but fronts, and when we are used as such the intent is not to encourage indigenous initiative but to neutralize the competition which it might offer our foreign competitors. Instead of being Liberian businessmen, we become nothing but servant boys or mercenaries, selling our birthright and undermining our fellow Liberians who are striving to succeed in business.

"Let us stop being negative to ourselves!" the editorial added.

"While this is being afforded Liberians, we must also adopt a good working attitudes and work within the scope of our qualifications", the Commanding General admonished.

CSO: 3400/572

MINISTRY GIVES NEW GUIDELINES FOR ISSUANCE OF ALIEN WORK PERMITS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 30 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Labour has devised new guidelines regarding the issuance of alien work permits as a means of creating more job opportunities for qualified Liberians.

A Labour Ministry release said Tuesday that aliens seeking employment must now meet certain requirements before they are issued work permits. It did not say what are the requirements.

Unemployed Liberians have been urged to register with the Employment Services Division of the Labour Ministry, stating their qualifications and kind of job desired.

According to the release, the new measures are aimed at implementing government's Liberianization policy, and foster its manpower development programme for more qualified Liberians for the job market.

Under the new measures, any alien employer must apply to the Ministry of Labour for clearance and work permit, and is required to wait for 14 days after which the ministry will honour the application provided there is no qualified Liberian to occupy such vacancy.

An alien applying for work permit will now be required to secure valid documents from the Bureau of Immigration. If such alien is accepted to work in Liberia, his employer will have to employ a Liberian also for said position, depending on the nature of work.

Any employer who desires importing an employee must advertise such position in the local media to ascertain from the Labour Ministry if there is no qualified Liberian to occupy such position.

"Aliens seeking gainful employment in the country are reminded that the issuance of work permit is only a privilege and not a legitimate right despite the government's free enterprise system and the Open Door Policy," the release said.

CSO: 3400/572

BRIEFS

OFFICERS DISMISSED FOR CORRUPT PRACTICES--Police Director Wilfred Clarke disclosed yesterday that he had dismissed 25 police officers for corrupt practices, since he became director four months ago. He was addressing the press at his office in Monrovia. Director Clarke said the 25 officers will not be replaced because of financial problems faced by the Liberia National Police. He blamed the public for encouraging corruption in the force by bribing police officers when arrested, and said it is the duty of any individual to report a police officer who solicits bribe. He admitted that there is corruption in the police and added, "Societies are so corrupt all over the world. We as citizens have the responsibility to control and reduce this attitude from our society," he declared. When asked what improvement he had made in the force since his appointment, Director Clarke said he had been trying to get police officers to be conscious of their responsibility to society through sacrificial and honest services. [Excerpt] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 14 Dec 82 p 12]

FOOD PRODUCING COMPANY OPENS--An \$800,000 food producing factory has been dedicated at Slipway, Monrovia. The Moses L. Davis and Company, Ltd. (MOLDACO) will produce farina, fufu, dumboy and other cassava products. At the dedication, the Managing Director of the company Joseph Davis called on Liberian businessmen to speak with action. He said that MOLDACO as a Liberian-owned business would use local materials and man-power for its operation. "We are happy to note that almost all our machines were designed and made locally through our own efforts", Mr. Davis said. He added that although MOLDACO has its own cassava farm, it will rely heavily on local farmers for the bulk of its raw material. He called on Liberian farmers to grow more cassava. Mr. Davis said MOLDACO, through the cooperation of all, would expand its operations. "MOLDACO will market about 85 per cent of its products locally, while the rest will be exported", he said. [Excerpt] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 14 Dec 82 p 3]

CHINESE TECHNICAL TEAM'S VISIT--The Chinese technical team in the country to revitalize the Liberia Sugar Corporation (LIBSUCO), yesterday called on Foreign Minister, Dr. H. Boima Fahnbulleh. Minister Fahnbulleh welcomed the delegation to Liberia and assured them of government's cooperation with the team while they are here. According to a Foreign Ministry release, Minister

Fahnbulleh said the visit would further cement the cordial relationship between Liberia and the People's Republic of China. The head of the delegation thanked Minister Fahnbulleh for the words of encouragement and the support of the Liberian Government in making their mission possible. The 15-man Chinese delegation arrived in Liberia last week to re-open LIBSUCO, Maryland county. The visit of the Chinese to Liberia is in keeping with the agreement signed between the governments of Liberia and China during Head of State Doe's visit to Peking last May. The team accompanied by the Chinese Ambassador to Liberia, Mr. Liu Pu, later called on Agriculture Minister Alfred Fromoyan and acquainted him with their mission. [Text] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 30 Dec 82 p 3]

CSO: 3400/572

IRRIGATION SAID SUCCESSFUL IN INCREASING FOOD

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 13 Dec 82 p 11

[Article by Mponda Lungu]

[Text]

SELF-sufficiency in food has been a cardinal objective for Malawi for the last two decades.

Adequate food and reserves for the ever-growing world population has been the talking point of many conference, seminars and workshops so as to map out strategies for improving the situation.

In 1979, the United Nation's General Assembly called upon the international community to give priority to policies and programmes that would eradicate hunger and malnutrition from the face of the globe.

Malawi has instituted agricultural policies and programmes which are paying the country positive dividends in terms of food supply.

One programme started as far back as 1965 as a result of the signing of a technical co-operation agreement with the Republic of China (ROC) which brought into Malawi Chinese experts to establish irrigated rice growing in the country. This has been at the forefront of government efforts.

The agreement introduced Malawians to a double rice cropping (dry and wet season) from the same land in one year, a system which has spurred many farmers to produce more food from the soil.

From humble beginnings at the Kaporo Rice Irrigation Scheme some 14 years ago, rice farmers can now visit any of the 12 irrigation schemes spread throughout the country to learn how best they can produce dry and wet season crops.

PROGRESS

Wovwe, Hara and Limphasa in the North; Domasi, Likangala and Nkhate in the South; Mpamatha and Bus in the Centre these are only a few of the irrigation schemes where rice is grown twice a year through Chinese expertise's help.

On a visit to the 1,250-acre Domasi and 1,000-acre Likangala irrigation schemes one can see the progress farmers are making towards increased food production.

The Domasi scheme, the largest so far developed by Chinese experts in the country, caters for 1,378 farmers during the rainy

season growing paddy rice. About 300 acres of land are used for winter paddy rice crop, and 150 acres are devoted to dry season maize.

Individual farmers till one to three acre plots under Chinese and Malawian expertise, producing on the average, 28 bags of paddy rice per acre.

With the families' food requirements well-met, the surplus is sold to the Admarc, to form part of the country's food reserves.

Maize, the staple food of the country, thrives well during winter under irrigation at both schemes. According to agricultural experts, a farmer can produce, on average, 20 bags of maize per acre, which is much more than a family's food requirements.

This augurs well for the hard working people throughout the country whose main income is derived from the soil in the form of staple foods and cash crop surpluses.

The combined winter crop harvested from the 12 irrigation schemes throughout the country is able to provide back-up food for a

large population, thereby making the country's food position secure.

Malawi's success story results from the response the smallholder farmer has given to appeals made by the leadership to produce more of every food and cash crop.

According to agricultural experts, a small holder Malawian farmer produces an average of five 75-kg bags of hybrid maize per acre, far in excess of his family's food requirement per annum.

If every family sells its surplus maize to Admarc, the country's food reserve is made secure during years of poor harvests.

Three small-holder farmers — told Mana they make up to twenty-eight 75-kg bags of paddy rice per acre, providing enough rice for family consumption and a surplus for sale.

They also said that they grow rice and maize during winter which can be sold.

With such industrious farmers making such good use of irrigation schemes, Malawi is assured of self-sufficiency in food.

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS--THE MALAWI Government has earmarked about \$889,7 million for development projects during the year 1980-83, Mr J W M Nyirenda, the First Secretary in the Malawi Embassy in Nairobi, has said. Out of that money, 28,77% would be used on transportation, 14,15% on the development of commerce and industry, while 11,85% would go to agriculture, Mr Nyirenda said. He said Government buildings would receive 8,85% of the budget while education would get 6,56% and veterinary services 4,47%. Mr Nyirenda said the housing sector would undertake the rehabilitation of Ndirande and Nkolokoti squatter areas at a cost of 3,73% of the budget, while forestry and game departments would get 3,90%. The health department would get 3,48%, mainly for upgrading rural hospital and expanding measles immunisation programmes, he added. The Malawian Posts and Telecommunications would get 3,27%, while 3,15% would go to water supplies and sanitation. Power would get 2,69% of the budget, Mr Nyirenda said. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 10 Dec 82 p 5]

BONUS FOR TOBACCO GROWERS--LILONGWE, Thursday--A 15 PER CENT bonus is to be paid to all growers who sold Dark-Fire Cured tobacco to Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (Admarc) during the 1981/82 crop season. An official of the Ministry of Agriculture said here this follows the approval by His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda of the bonus rate. In a press release the official added that Admarc was currently making arrangements for the bonus to be paid. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 10 Dec 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/530

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

LEFTWING UNITY--An appeal has been made for a united leftwing front to fight for power in Namibia. The appeal for unity comes from the secretary of Namibia National Independence Party, (Oillie Abrahams). She was addressing the University of Cape Town Summer School course on Namibia today. (Abrahams) says it is time to look to the establishment of, as she put it, a coalition for liberation. She says she sees the coalition being made up of her party, SWAPO and the South-West African National Union. (Abrahams) says the coalition will be based on noncollaboration with the governmental structures established by South Africa and Namibia's internal ethnic authorities. [Text] [MB191122 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 19 Jan 83]

CSO: 3400/629

POLITICAL SITUATION, ALLIANCES ANALYZED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 25, 15 Dec 82 pp 2-4

[Article: "Nigeria: Sundry Alliances, Again"]

[Text]

The decision of the *People's Redemption Party* (PRP) – Imoudu faction – to contest the 1983 elections on the platform of the *Nigerian People's Party* (NPP) has made it much more difficult for all the opposition parties to form an effective alliance. The communiqué issued after the party's Kaduna convention refers to an electoral pact which would include not only the PRP and NPP but also the *Unity Party of Nigeria* (UPN) and the *Great Nigeria People's Party* (GNPP), all of which are nominally joined in the *Progressive People's Alliance* (PPA). But the choice of the NPP as the party with which the PRP (Imoudu) would prefer to be associated, contains an unspoken rejection of the UPN's political aims, and particularly the ambitions of its leader, Chief Awolowo.

The communiqué was signed by the deputy national president, Balarabe Musa – governor of Kaduna until his impeachment last year – and the PRP national secretary, Abubakar Rimi, governor of Kano State. A few weeks ago Rimi, when asked about the PRP's relationship with the UPN, said that to understand UPN policies "you must understand Chief Awolowo's ambition to become the president of Nigeria". Everything in the UPN, including its philosophy and programme, was geared to that aim. Rimi clearly refused to be associated with this stance.

Interestingly, the PRP leader, Chief Michael Imoudu, himself said that he would prefer his party to field candidates under the UPN flag. He had not been a party to the decision to contest the election on the NPP platform; it seems he was not present at the Kaduna convention "for reasons of health". But there was open disagreement a few months ago between Imoudu and the leadership of his own wing of the PRP; at the same time he quarrelled with Aminu Kano, the founder member of the original PRP with which the Kaduna and Kano governors and their supporters have fallen out.

Imoudu himself scarcely commands any support, despite his nation-wide reputation as a trade union leader in the old days, when he was associated with the forerunner of the NPP and Dr Azikiwe, the first Nigerian president, and now NPP leader. As far as the two PRP factions are concerned, Aminu Kano has made attempts at reconciliation with the supporters of the Imoudu faction by "forgiving" them, but this clemency has either not applied to the governors or was rejected by them. Last month the 36 members of the Imoudu faction in the House of Representatives all rejected invitations to join the Aminu Kano-led group. However, this leaves them at a disadvantage since the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) has refused to register the Imoudu faction of the PRP as a party and confirmed the standing of Aminu Kano as national leader. Without being registered, the governors and their supporters are not allowed to contest an election. Hence the necessity of seeking the NPP platform.

The PPA's right to campaign as an alliance is also questioned by certain spokesmen of president Shagari's *National Party of Nigeria* (NPN). The presidential adviser on political affairs, Dr. Chuba Okadigbo, recently suggested that it was constitutionally illegal for an association other than a political party to canvas for votes. The PPA has deliberately remained a loose association of distinct parties because its main purpose is to defeat the NPN next year. Its critics are right when they say that the PPA's constituent parts have nothing else in common. There was an attempt to forge a closer political front by merging the opposition parties into the *Peoples Progressive Party* (PPP), which has unsuccessfully sought registration. After FEDECO's first refusal on technical grounds, the PPP published a book giving the photographs and addresses of its officials and premises nationwide to prove beyond doubt that it fulfils all the conditions laid down for political parties under the constitution. But its second application was recently turned down by FEDECO on the grounds that the elections were too close to allow for further party registrations to be considered. The PPP's national director of organization, Chief Adewale Fashanu, now threatens to take FEDECO to court over the issue, particularly since it accepted the PPP's registration fee without question. Another party which has failed to gain registration, the *New Nigerian Socialist Party*, has already filed suit against FEDECO on similar grounds.

The PPP has the full support of the governors in the Imoudu faction and of the NPP, whose national chairman, Chief Ogunsanya, has publicly supported the PPP's registration request. The UPN does not throw its weight behind the PPP concept because it prefers to leave political mergers until after the elections — or so it says. Governor Runi maintains that this is because it cannot be certain that Awolowo would be appointed PPP presidential candidate. In view of the difficulty the PPA

has in deciding whether Awolowo or Azikiwe should lead the opposition challenge to Shagari, this assumption rings true. But the PPA has agreed at a recent meeting that its constituent members would come to local agreements to share office. According to the NPP, candidates would be put up by whichever party did best in any area during the 1979 elections.

Awolowo does not see matters in the same light. He said earlier this month that there was not time before the next elections to submit a common list in the 2,000 constituencies, but he did not think it would matter if in the first round of the elections some votes were to be split. This week's PPA meeting did not reach any final decision, but an announcement on the PPA's choice of presidential candidate was promised for the end of the month. Azikiwe said that he was prepared to step down for Awolowo if the PPA decided that the UPN should provide the candidate, and that Awolowo had undertaken to do the same for him. But there was even less certainty about the alliance after its meeting at the end of November, when the current Kaduna governor, **Aba Rimi**, declared that the decision that the PRP (Imoudu) would contest on the NPP platform was irrevocable. The least effect of this would be that the PPA's vice-presidential candidate would be a PRP leader (the president and vice-president in Nigeria cannot come from the same religious group, and both Azikiwe and Awolowo are Christians). The most likely figure is Balarabe Musa.

It should be noted that the PRP makes all its alliances conditional on the acceptance by its partners of a "minimum programme" involving, in Nigerian terms, fairly radical socialist principles. Even if only lip-service is paid to this, there is a large section of the NPP which would find it completely unacceptable. It is almost certain that an electoral campaign fought side by side with the PRP governors would split the NPP, with the rump either joining the NPN or remaining outside the contest. This second possibility is not very real, but in order not to lose its identity, this NPP establishment group might try to make its support for the NPN conditional on the inclusion of Chief Ojukwu in some important government capacity. Having decided against appointing Ojukwu as his running mate, despite strong Ibo pressure, Shagari is unlikely to have his arm twisted in this fashion. It is reliably said that the second choice of Ojukwu — the presidency of the Senate — has also been refused him or, rather, his Anambra State supporters. (Senator Wayas is to get a second term in this office).

The GNPP's two governors, who have also fallen out with their original party, have not yet said so publicly, but are preparing to join the PRP governors in contesting on the NPP platform. Reports that they might opt for the UPN instead have been denied, and since the GNPP

evolved from the NPP in the first place, that is to be expected. Their chance of re-election is smaller than that of the PRP leaders. However, the official GNPP leader, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, has even less chance of winning widespread support, even though his name and rump of the party are recognized as official by FEDECO. At a recent convention in Lagos, attended by 1,000 party members (whose expenses Ibrahim is reported to have met in full) he was chosen as GNPP presidential candidate. His suggestions are that half of all the seats in Nigeria's various Houses of Assembly should go to religious leaders because of the general disrepute of Nigerian politics. This formula has not yet found any backers, but Ibrahim claims he could win the presidency next year — provided the elections are not rigged. He rates the GNPP's chances particularly high in Anambra State, and speaks of the possibility of having "Ojukwu as my running mate for the presidency" an honour which Ojukwu is certain to decline.

The political situation in Nigeria is so confusing that a member of the Senate, Alhaji Garba Gada, suggested last week that the 1983 elections be suspended and new states be created first, in the hope that this would defuse some of the current tension. The row which has blown up over a House of Representatives recommendation that 21 more states be set up, making a total of 40, is such that certain government figures do not consider this sort of suggestion to be beyond the bounds of possibility. Shagari is committed to increasing the number of states, but it was understood that the limit was another dozen. The proposal of 21 came as a surprise even to the NPN establishment. None of them can be set before the next election. Hence further action might well be postponed. In any case, Shagari now finds himself with an even bigger headache: the whole question of zoning in the NPN has again blown up (AC Vol 23 No 16).

The occasion was the election of senior NPN party officials a few days ago, and the unexpected defeat of the party's National Secretary, Alhaji Suleiman Takuma, by Senator Uba Ahmed. Takuma, always outspoken, had announced after the resignation of Mr Abiola that he was opposed to the zoning policy, and he even threw doubt on its standing as a basic principle. This was challenged by southern NPN leaders, but after the first uproar, the subject seemed to fade because of electoral preoccupations. Last month, when nominations for the top posts were announced, a number of candidates for both the national chairmanship and Takuma's office made zoning their main platform. Uba Ahmed declared that zoning was the pillar of the party, and that "civil war" would result if the principle was to be discarded. Uba Ahmed is a southerner, and presumably the delegates to the national convention did not wish to risk losing southern support. The challenge to the national

chairman, Adisa Akinloye, who is a Yoruba, was easily defeated, possibly because Akinloye said a few days before the vote that he firmly believed in zoning. "I have confidence in my party and I believe that come 1987 the next presidential candidate will come from the Yoruba west".

The NPN was singularly unsuccessful in the Yoruba states in 1979, particularly in the Senate elections. However, the undertaking to produce a Yoruba presidential candidate in 1987 may prove too much, at least for other southerners. Already the Ibos are demanding clarification. For instance, an NPN member of the Anambra State Assembly, Mike Ugwu, wants the zoning provisions in the party's constitution amended. He argues that the four zones envisaged now are unfair because the ten northern states were taken as one zone in 1979. It would therefore be fair to regard all the southern states as a single zone when Shagari's two terms are up. This would allow opportunities not only for the Yorubas but also for the Ibos and the minorities in the old mid-west and other areas. (It is said that Senator Wayas, who comes from Cross River State, was assured of a second chance as Senate President because of the uproar among southern groups about the Yoruba demands for preference.) ●

CSO: 3400/549

BUDGET ADVISER: END OF OIL BOOM MEANS NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 13 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Henry Atenaga: "Oil Boom Era Over"]

[Text] THE oil boom is over and that is authoritative. According to the Presidential Adviser on Budget Affairs, Chief T. A. Akinyele, in a keynote address at the opening ceremony of the NISER conference on alternative sources of government revenue held last week; "now we have to garapple with a new economic era."

"If the trends in the relative performance of various sources of government revenue is examined" he declared, "it is quite clear that the period generally described as oil boom is over and a new economic era is about to emerge".

According to him, oil percentage contribution to toal Federally collected revenue has been on the decline since 1979 and should barely clock 59.6 per cent next year.

In 1979, oil contributed 82 per cent of total government revenue but this dropped to 81 per cent in 1980; 78 per cent in 1981 and the 70 per cent projected for the whole of this year.

The peak of the oil boom in fact was in 1975 and 1976 when oil contributed 99 per cent and 87 per cent respectively to the total government revenue in these years.

Before 1970, the non-oil sector contributed the bulk of government revenue. In 1960/61, for example, out of the N223.6m Federally collected revenue, N221m or 98.9 per cent was from this sector especially from excise, duties and taxes.

From then on, however, the share of the non-oil sector started to decline. It went down to 90 per cent in 1965 and 71 per cent in 1970. Despite this though, not until 1973 Arab oil embargo and its impact on oil prices did oil fully take over as the main source of government finance.

In the mix of the boom in 1974, the very optimistic Third National Development Plan was drawn with an expectation that the bulk of finance will be from local

sources without resort to the external finance market. This was not to be. In 1978, the demand for oil collapsed leading to short performances in the execution of the plan

There was a minor recovery in 1979, however, during which Nigeria exported 2.2m barrels per day on the average as against 1978's 1.8m barrels per day average. Encouraged, the government lifted most of the foreign exchange conservation measures introduced in 1978. Then in 1980, another gloom hit the market.

The average daily exports dropped to 1.9 million barrels in 1980 and 1.2 million barrels last year. In the first nine months of this year the average had gone down to below one million barrels per day.

Chief Akinyele's assessment of the situation is significant for two major reasons. The first is the fact that it represents a clear deviation from recent official pronouncements.

The President in his November budget address to the Assembly acknowledged that there is shortage of foreign exchange but stopped short of announcing the dawn of a new economic era.

Recently too, in a Television interview, the Minister of National Planning likened the current depression to a period of cash flow problems thus implying that the situation is temporary and does not amount to the birth of new realities.

CSO: 3400/549

STATES, NOT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BEGIN COLLECTING SALES TAX

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 13 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Dapo Ajibola]

[Text] THE Federal Government has rejected the idea of its legislating on Sales Tax for the whole country now, disclosed investigation by Business Times.

Reason for this attitude is that the government has no desire in forcing new taxes on consumers in addition to the present economic measures imposed by it.

But since this item is on the concurrent list the State Governments have the right to legislate. And some State Governments have done so.

However, with each state legislating, it is feared that there may be implications like lack of uniformity, (rate of tax may vary from state to state) and point of collection may also vary thereby leading to ineffectiveness of the law. It is believed that it is only a Federal Government's legislation that could remove these implications.

Another reason is that the Federal Government no longer feels it is necessary to legislate because some State Governments have jumped the gun by their legislations on the item.

Before this, the Commissioners for Finance all over the country met and issued a guideline on the tax to the State Governments.

These include that the rate of tax that could be placed on any commodity should range between 2 percent minimum and 10 per cent maximum.

Goods and services that can be taxed are hotels and catering services, beer, soft drinks and liquor, cigarettes and tobacco, and selected electronic items e.g. video, air-conditioners, cameras, fans and records etc.

The point of collection of the tax recommended is to be at the distributors and that the tax base should be prices allowed by manufacturers to distributors.

The State Governments are also directed to consult with the Federal Government's Tariff Committee whenever sales tax is to be reviewed or put on any commodity. This is to avoid hardship for consumers.

Such States like Lagos, Ogun and Bendel have already introduced the sales tax law.

For example, the Lagos State's law covers five groups of chargeable commodities. These are hotels and catering services, beer, soft drinks and liquor, cigarettes and tobacco, jewelleries, perfume and cosmetics.

The law among other things stipulates that the sellers or suppliers of any of the commodities shall collect, account for and remit the sales tax to the State's Internal Revenue Board.

It requested that every purchaser or consumer of any of the chargeable commodities shall be liable to pay sales tax at the time of the purchase or at the time of consumption.

And any person who contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction be liable to pay a fine of ₦1,000 as first offender and a fine of ₦2,000 for any second subsequent offences.

Reactions of this law have been quick from manufacturers of some of the commodities covered by the law.

They contended that such taxes should be collected at the retailers and any sales tax collected at the manufacturers would be an excise duty.

At the same time the Productivity, Prices and Incomes Board has advised that manufacturers should not impose such taxes without expressed permission from it, because if implemented such taxes would mean increase in commodity prices.

CSO: 3400/549

BRIEFS

FIRE WAS FRAUD COVER-UP--A fire that gutted the building housing the Minister of External Affairs last December was the result of arson, probably to destroy evidence of fraud, a government report said last week. A tribunal set up to investigate the fire said "it was the result of arson" and "was not unconnected with attempts to destroy vital evidence pertaining to the accounts in the Minister of External Affairs in order to cover up possible fraud". The report recommended further police investigations into staff of the accounts section, where the fire started, who were working overtime on the evening it broke out. It said their movements on the day were suspicious and the tribunal concluded some of them "must have set the building on fire". The tribunal ruled out any connection between the fire and the discovery of marijuana in diplomatic bags in London last year. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3411, 20 Dec 82 p 3311]

TIGHT SECURITY IN OGUN--THE four divisions in Ogun State--Egba, Egbado, Ijebu and Remo--are now to be placed under tight police security and surveillance till the end of the 1983 general elections. Consequently a state security panel comprising top ranking policemen, all the divisional police officers and some government officials has been established. The body which had been in existence was revived and given serious outlook following eruption of political thuggery in Abeokuta recently. It was understood that the unexpected operation of the thugs had embarrassed both the police and the Ogun State Government. The security panel will among other duties monitor political developments and strive to expose and combat any situation that can attract panic, disorder and general disturbance in the state. Ogun State commissioner of police, Mr. Usman Alabi Adeyemi is at the head of the state security body. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Dec 82 p 40]

CSO: 3400/549

IDEOLOGY SPLITS TRADE UNIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Dec 82 p 5

[Text] THE LABOUR movement in South Africa is split by divisions of race and ideology.

According to a booklet A Guide to Business in South Africa, organised labour can be divided between unions registered under the Industrial Conciliation Act and those unregistered.

A further division is caused by 91 unions affiliated with one of four main umbrella bodies and those which are not and unions which are exclusively white, exclusively black or multiracial.

The booklet, an economic profile produced by the Economic Research of Standard Bank, says the situation is extremely fluid with changes taking place continually in affiliation and status.

These bodies are the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa--60 unions) the South African Confederation of Labour (Sacla--13 unions), the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu--10 unions) and the Confederation of Union of South Africa (Cusa--8 unions). The other 110 are not affiliated.

The most conservative part of the trade union movement is the all white Sacla which is committed to furthering the interests of white workers.

The multiracial Tucsa is the largest union federation, according to the booklet.

At present, there are over 25 black or predominantly black unions. Approximately one third of these are affiliated to Cusa. Currently, the majority of Cusa unions are black and run by blacks, with no intention of extending membership to other races.

Another third is affiliated to Fosatu which is run by whites but which is technically multiracial.

In reality their membership is largely black but a growing number of Asian, coloured and white workers have joined. The remaining black unions are unregistered and unaffiliated.

According to the booklet, labour relations are generally good, although the number of strikes and other work stoppages in South Africa has increased rapidly (342 during 1981 compared to 101 during 1979). This reflects changes to the legal framework affecting labour matters.

The liberalisation of this legislation encouraged the airing of grievances that previously were hidden. As the machinery for settling disputes had not been brought in line with modern international standards, this led to use of the strike to a greater degree than might otherwise have occurred.

The proposed amendments to the Labour Relations Act may increase the capacity and scope of the dispute-settling machinery and mitigate the tendency to use the strike as a weapon rather than negotiation.

The basic legal instrument for the negotiation of employment conditions and the prevention and settlement of disputes is the 1956 Industrial Conciliation Act, the Labour Relations Amendment Act (no 57), the Wage Agreement Act (no 48) and the Second Wage Amendment Act (no 58) all of 1981, embodied some of the Wiehahn report recommendations.

CSO: 3400/547

EYADEMA SPEECH AT RECEPTION HONORING MITTERRAND

AB151315 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Speech by Togo President Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding president of the Togolese People's Party (RPT) and president of the republic, at a reception in honor of French President Francois Mitterrand, at RPT headquarters in Lome on 14 January--recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr President, I would like to welcome you with these few words which are symbols of our national unity, and express to you the happiness of the Togolese people for this visit which you have agreed to make to our country despite your extremely busy schedule. Words are not enough to express to you with fidelity all our feelings of gratitude for this visit, which is both friendly and historic. This trip, which we welcome as a sign of a frank, deep and sincere friendship, also demonstrates to us your firm desire to strengthen direct contacts with friendly countries in order to convey the message of freedom, solidarity and fraternity of France and the French people to the people of the Third World, and in particular to those of the African continent.

On several occasions, you had the opportunity to touch the African soil, to take a look at the real Africa which you loved from your first contacts and which also loved you deep in its heart and elected you its defender and its best spokesman in using its influence with the great powers and the industrialized countries of the north. This visit to Togo, which is testimony of the new impulse of your action in favor of the Third World, reminds us of the deep meaning of your daily struggle and your political life, which is an example of firm desire, courage and sacrifice for a cause in which you have always believed since you were young--freedom and justice. When you decided to join the resistance movement, buoyed by your tender age, your ambition was to go and fight for freedom, justice and the dignity of man.

In Asia, Europe, North America, South America or Africa, you have never been diverted from your ideals. You never bowed to the obstacles on the long path for freedom and which led you to be among us today in Togo, in the heart of this real, peace and justice-loving Africa, this Africa which expresses deep feelings better through its looks than through its words. [party slogans] This is why the Togolese people, expressing their joy, national character, happiness and freedom, have come out to demonstrate their admiration and

esteem for you. They do so to express to you, Mr President, that you are the messenger of the Third World, a relentless defender of the oppressed people, and you are most welcome to Togo and should feel at home here. [party slogans] You already know this country you are visiting very well, even though the first real contact was made only today. The high responsibilities you have assumed in the conduct of African affairs, first in the civil service and later in the vanguard struggle of the socialist movement, have enabled us to take stock of our achievements, the efforts we have made and the great policies we have adopted for our liberation. Within the framework of our bilateral relations, constant ties have been established and they demonstrate the exemplary quality of the dialogue between our two countries as well as the mutual desire of our governments to strengthen cooperation in all fields. With your presence on our soil, the long-standing history of friendly and cordial relations between our countries assumes a new and promising dimension.

It is with this conviction that the Togolese people greeted with joy and confidence the new policy preached and implemented by your government in the field of cooperation. In fact, in this field, you have fulfilled our expectations. Your courageous and realistic stands in favor of the Third World have given you the stature of a great humanist and confirmed you as the great defender of the cause of the developing countries. In Cancun, Ottawa, Paris or Versailles, you have always defended the same ideals whose merits we share and on which the economic prosperity of the developed countries and the growth of the developing countries so much depend. By strengthening the international cooperation on a new basis that would enable the industrialized countries to increase their aid to Third World countries, in order to hasten their development process, the technically more advanced countries in the north are helping themselves. [slogans]

Thus, they will expand the markets for their manufactured products and solve unemployment by creating new jobs. On the other hand, the least-advanced countries, supported in their efforts, will sell their raw materials at more advantageous prices and with their foreign currency, they will buy equipment for the exploitation of their natural wealth and increase their production. African countries have faith in that policy which France is firmly defending because it is a policy that is promising for the real development of the Third World and prepares for the advent of a new, more just and more equitable international order, based on solidarity and self-development. Unfortunately, we notice that instead of a global collective and concerted action by the countries of the north to stimulate the development of the countries of the south, the tendency, on the contrary, seems to favor bilateral relations which, as in the past, reflect power relations and fatally push Third World countries to the wall.

In southern Africa, the racist regime of the white minority, with contempt for the most elementary moral principles and for human dignity, imposes its law through violence and segregation that excluded its black majority from the destiny of the nation, thus creating a permanent hotbed that threatens the peace of the continent. At this time, when the valiant fighters of Namibia

are dying from South African bullets, how could we not take this opportunity of your visit to Togo, Mr President, to call on you, in the name of the freedom for which you have always fought, to use your skills and the influence of your great country to put pressure on the allied powers of the contact group and to do everything to hasten the final total liberation of this territory in conformity with UN resolutions. In fact, France has an important role to play in this field by explaining to the powers concerned that Namibia's independence cannot be a threat to South Africa. On the contrary, it will demonstrate justice and the inalienable rights of the people to self-determination. The high-handedness and injustice that disturb relations between African states and endanger the continental balance of Africa have not spared the OAU, which is plunged into one of its most serious crises since its creation 20 years ago. We are, however, convinced that it will emerge victorious from this test as soon as the states have understood where the real interests of Africa lie and have agreed to overcome their imported ideologies which are incompatible with our civilization and our deep faith and by which we are identified and grouped as moderates or progressives. For us Togolese, we are convinced that continental unity will be again achieved when we rally around our development because, if ideological views sometimes divide us, this is not true when it comes to economic matters on which we always understand each other. Mr President, the dialogue and permanent exchange of views which we have instituted between ourselves to promote the ties of friendship and cooperation are privileged instruments that will enable us to embark on more confident relations between our nations because the current international crisis is not only economic. In addition to the general recession, there is a deep degradation of relations between states. We are convinced that if the virtues of dialogue prevail, negotiations of the major international issues will end in positive results. Thus, through dialogue and an exchange of ideas and by mobilizing all people of goodwill, all human resources and all efforts, it will be easy to (?find) a solid tie that will usher our planet into an era of solidarity for the well-being and liberation of all the peoples. [slogans] Your visit to our country, Mr President, coming at the time when we are marking our national liberation, is being undertaken under the sign of friendship, cooperation and solidarity for the liberation of mankind and we wish you a happy and fruitful visit to our country in the interest of our two peoples and two nations. Long live France and its president! Long live the French-Togolese friendship and cooperation! [applause]

CSO: 3419/430

MINISTER MWILA, SAUDI MINISTER DISCUSS PROJECTS UNDER SAUDI LOAN

Saudi Pledge, Mwila's Statements

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

SAUDI Arabia has pledged to help Zambia build dams, irrigation schemes and offer land clearing units to boost agricultural production.

Saudi Arabian Deputy Minister of Finance Mr Mohammed Alsugair made the pledge in Lusaka yesterday when he and Agriculture and Water Development Minister Mr Unia Mwila discussed projects to be undertaken under the K70 million loan Zambia has been offered by the Saudi Arabia Fund for Development in Africa.

Saudi Arabia had vast experience in irrigation and dam construction and Zambia would draw on that experience.

Zambia should now conduct feasibility studies and report back to the fund.

Mr Mwila informed Mr Alsugair that since copper prices began to fall on the

world market Zambia had been forced to diversify into agriculture. But unpredictable weather necessitated irrigation and dams to grow crops round the year.

The country needed silos and sheds to forestall problems of food wastage in year of bumper harvest.

Food production for self-sufficiency was Zambia's priority, Mr Mwila said. He stressed the need for expansion of tobacco, groundnut, cotton, sunflower and other cash crops.

Mr Alsugair said Saudi Arabia did not have priority areas for aid, but would venture in any direction as long as Zambia carried out feasibility studies to justify the help.

Kaunda 'Happy' With Loans

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has assured Arab investors in Zambia that their investments would be honoured.

He said this last night at State House when he held a dinner for the four-man

Saudi Arabian delegation which came to sign the K4 million agricultural loan for silos and sheds in Zambia.

Dr Kaunda appealed to the Arab nations to publicise Zambia's needs particularly

in the field of agriculture, education and road communication.

He added that the relationship between Zambia and Saudi Arabia was growing from strength to strength.

It was against this background that each time the Arabs invested in Zambia they should be assured that their investments were safe.

On international capital Dr Kaunda said Zambia opposed exploitative capital but this should not be misconstrued to mean that she did not welcome genuine investment capital.

"When we talk against international exploitative capital we mean that capital which builds exploitation. Zionism,

imperialism, apartheid and other evils," he added.

This was the capital which some Western countries poured into racist South Africa and Israel to prop up ~~racism, apartheid and Zionism~~.

On the loans Zambia obtained from Saudi Arabia, he said he was happy with them because he had been informed by Zambian economic experts that they were repayable at lower interest rates and over long periods.

Leader of the Arabian delegation and Deputy Minister of Finance Mr Mohammed Alsugair in reply pledged his country's determination to pump more funds into Zambia's agricultural sector.

CSO: 3400/541

FRG ONE OF PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF CAPITAL ASSISTANCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Dec 82 p 4

[Text] WEST Germany committed more than K187 million in grants and loans to Zambia between 1980-82, it was learnt in Lusaka yesterday.

The move shows that Bonn has become one of the principal sources of capital assistance to Zambia in addition to the International Monetary Fund and other countries in the West and East.

Confirming the intensity of the economic cooperation between the two countries, second secretary for economic affairs at the West German embassy to Zambia Mrs Jutta Odida said an evaluation of the Bonn-aided projects had been completed in Zambia.

She said the exercise which was carried out by a joint team of Zambian and West German experts would form a basis for future implementation of the projects for the whole programme.

Bi-annual negotiations for economic cooperation would start in April and 50 per cent of the West German money committed to Zambia had been disbursed.

Bonn's terms of soft loans to Zambia are two per cent spread over 30 years repayment period with ten years grace period mainly in rural

development.

Mrs Odida recalled that West Germany was engaged in integrated rural development projects in North-Western Province.

"We are mainly concerned with income-generating projects especially with the improvement of the subsistence farmers.

"We are doing the lima programme, improving local crafts in rural workshops at Manyinga and bee-keeping and improvement in cattle keeping in Zambezi district," she said.

West Germany was also engaged in the improvement of local road building, rehabilitation and building of wells in villages and improvement of water supply in Zambezi, Solwezi, Kabompo, Kasempa, Mwinilunga, Chizera and Chavuma townships.

Mrs Odida described the integrated rural development programme as Germany's biggest project.

Giving a breakdown of assistance to Zambia she said financial help amounted to K105 million in 1980/81, technical assistance in 1979/80

totalled K20 million and those channelled to non-Government agencies during the same year amounted to K15 million.

Financial help given to Zambia by Bonn in 1981/82 was K35 million, technical assistance K12 million, giving a total of K187 million in about three years time.

In the transport sector, Mrs Odida said West Germany was concerned in the development of the railways system. It had given massive loans to Tazara to buy locomotives which would arrive early next year.

The Tazara agreement had been signed. The prices of locomotives had gone up and the K11 million Tazara loan could only buy nine locomotives instead of the original 14.

To implement the original programme of Tazara, commitments from old projects were re-allocated into another loan to buy the remaining five locomotives.

This meant that West Germany was to give Zambia another K7.4 million for additional locomotives and Tanzania would receive the same amount.

MULEMBA CALLS FOR STREAMLINING OF ADMINISTRATION OF UMP FUNDS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

UNIP operates on overdrafts from commercial banks and Party Secretary-General Mulemba has called for complete streamlining of the administration of its funds.

In an annual report he presented to the Party's National Council meeting yesterday, Mr Mulemba said UNIP was not properly organised and there was need to reorganise it if it was to deliver goods to the people.

Mr Mulemba said the Party was facing cash problems because it did not get the funding from the Government as requested in the UNIP budget and its own efforts to raise money had flopped.

On the Government grant to the Party, Mr Mulemba said:

"During the year under review, the Party had requested K10.3 million as a grant from the Government. It received only K5.5 million. This drastic reduction meant the organisation could not meet all its needs.

"I hope that in future more funds will be allocated. The needs of the Party have grown over the years and if it has to operate efficiently, more money should be made available."

The Secretary-General accepted the auditors' report that the accounting system should be revamped.

"The auditors have again

brought to my attention weaknesses in internal control and procedural lapses which I have already discussed with the senior members of the accounts department.

"The financial position during the year was very difficult. Expenditure increased by 24 per cent over the 1980 level while revenue fell by 75 per cent."

The problem was compounded by lack of practical support from the Government.

"The accounts show a deficit at the end of the year. The reasons are obvious. The revenue was pathetically low.

"It had been estimated to collect some K935,000 but only K301,450 was collected. This meant the Party had to rely on bank overdrafts in order to operate."

On Party organisation, Mr Mulemba said UNIP should excel in its obligations and efforts to better the standard of living of the people to make great advances in development efforts.

Efforts to revamp the economy and meet Zambia's international obligations would come to naught if UNIP was not well organised at all levels.

"It is for this reason that re-organisation efforts aimed at

revamping the Party at all levels were undertaken during the year under review."

Extensive tours were made to all districts and major centres in an effort to improve leadership which seemed out of touch with the aspirations of the people.

The report poignantly notes that for the organisation to succeed it was important to have the support of the people.

"Their full support in the organisation and running of the Party is the only surest way of keeping UNIP alive."

Membership as at December 31, 1981 was 363,423 the highest being on the Copperbelt with 92,167 and the least in Western Province with 12,695.

Mr Mulemba proposed to strictly categorise membership of the Party's three bodies — and to do this his office would demand accurate information.

"To obtain an accurate ~~account of membership~~ I shall need the cooperation of both the provincial and district officials without exception."

Machinery

To strengthen the UNIP machinery it had been decided the Political and Legal Sub-Committee of the Central

Committee should conduct seminars to improve people's ideological consciousness.

And during the year under review this was done. The main objectives were to:

- Expose the participants to major ideas and principles in political theory and ideological concepts with a view of helping them develop a clear and deep understanding of the philosophy of Humanism;

- Provide them with the basic knowledge of Zambia's economic, political and social systems and a thorough knowledge of the structure, organisation and the administration of the Party and its Government;

- Give them an opportunity to examine major flaws in some African political thought and to increase their knowledge of the evils of international exploitative capitalism with its off-shoots of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, fascism and racism.

- Instil in the participants full knowledge of the basic aspects of the humanist revolution.

Mr Mulemba appealed to the masses to give support to President Kaunda for the nation to attain its goals.

FREEDOM HOUSE SHOULD ACT ON REPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE annual report by the Secretary-General of the Party to the 17th National Council is certainly distressing in several ways.

Mr Mulemba deserves the sympathy of all those who believe not only in the Party as a political organisation but who also believe that without UNIP Zambia would not be enjoying the peace and tranquillity that have prevailed since Independence.

The Party chief's report is blunt and he must be congratulated for telling it as it is. That is the way the Party should operate. It should not sweep the dirt under the carpet for that leads to self-destruction.

Mr Mulemba points out that the Party has no funds and has to operate on overdrafts from commercial banks. How long can the banks be so forthcoming and if they do how is the Party going to repay the loans?

The Party has a mammoth task and if it has no

funds of its own that makes it even much more difficult for it not only to organise the masses but more so to deliver the goods.

That the Party was given only half of the amount it had asked for from the Government clearly shows that the latter is also financially handicapped.

It is evident then that even low membership of the Party which is highlighted in the report could be a result of the lack of funds.

The Party needs money to organise membership from the grassroots level to the top—and if there are no funds organisers will have no transport and supporting facilities to carry out their work satisfactorily.

The report therefore must be treated as a plain reminder that unless some measures are taken UNIP is going to slide more and more in membership figures.

It points out that even the affiliated bodies like

the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, the Youth and the Women's leagues may not be helping the situation.

Surely it is not a story to write home about that out of all the six million or so people of Zambia only 363,423 are UNIP members.

That figure compares so badly with the number of Zambians who registered recently as voters for the scheduled 1983 presidential and parliamentary elections.

If as preliminary figures indicate, more than two million people are voters then the majority of Zambians who are expected to go to the polls are non-Party members.

It is therefore vital that Freedom House should act with immediate effect on the Party Secretary-General's report.

It should turn the campaign to raise K40 million for a new Party headquarters into a drive for donations to make UNIP tick.

Companies, organisations and individuals can give whatever they can: if a bicycle or Land-Rover is donated it will make one official somewhere effective enough to reach the people. Let us consider this more seriously.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATING ZNPF OPERATIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] THE Government is investigating the running of the Zambia National Provident Fund (ZNPF) in the wake of persistent charges of tribalism and other malpractices in the organisation.

The Commission for Investigations in the Prime Ministers's Office is gathering evidence and officials addressed a series of meetings attended by workers at ZNPF head office last week.

The meetings were attended by Fund personnel manager Mr Esau Mwanza.

ZNPF sources in Lusaka said investigators addressed all departments and urged workers to submit oral or written evidence to it.

A *Times of Zambia* reporter attended one of the sessions held in the basement garage at the ZNPF headquarters last Thursday. The investigators assured workers their evidence

would be confidential and nobody should fear any victimisation for submitting it.

The workers were asked to submit instances of tribalism or cases of abuse of office they might know of.

Sources said the investigations had been launched on the insistence of the Zambia Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers (ZUFI) leaders at ZNPF.

A fact-finding mission from Cabinet Office carried out its own inquiries this year and later the commission instituted its probe.

Commission secretary Mr Wilson Musukwa could neither confirm nor deny that his men were investigating the ZNPF operations.

"We work in camera. And this is a matter between us and

the Fund and not between us and the *Times of Zambia*."

Last August, former minister of Labour and Social Services and now Minister of Mines Mr Basil Kabwe caused a storm in Parliament when he presented the findings of his own investigations into the Fund before the House.

Mr Kabwe informed the House that while he could not conclusively prove tribalism, he discovered there was abuse of power by a staff committee which recruited senior employees.

Mr Kabwe's investigations were based on allegations made in March by Kawambwa Member of Parliament Mr Titus Mukupo that the Fund was riddled with tribalism in the selection, promotion and deployment of staff.

CSO: 3400/541

SACIKA SAYS PRICE CONTROL CANCELLATION PROTECTS CONSUMER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

THE cancellation of control on prices to allow companies to charge economic prices will enable the consumer to enjoy a better protection through the operation of market forces.

Chairman of the Prices and Incomes Commission Mr Sketchley Sacika said in Livingstone yesterday that on the other hand his commission would go flat out to prevent the abuse of the decontrols by any enterprise because it was under an obligation to protect consumers from serious overcharging and exploitation.

Mr Sacika was addressing the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions workshop on the effective participation of trade unions in the social and economic development of Zambia for chairmen and general secretaries.

Addressing the workshop on the theme "the role of the Prices and Incomes Commission", he said the new measures would boost supply and reduce inflation caused by scarcity of goods and would increase employment and people's incomes.

"In spite of the decontrols which have been announced, I firmly believe that the consumer will enjoy better protection through the operation of market forces than he did under the rather rigid system of price determination."

On the introduction of an income policy, Mr Sacika said there were already fears in certain quarters that its coming would impose excessive restrictions on the activities of trade unions to secure the best possible benefits for their members.

"Such fears need not be entertained because collective

bargaining as we know it will be allowed to take place."

But he warned that his commission would insist collective agreements were in conformity with the laid down objectives of the income policy providing best prospects for the country's economic recovery.

The commission would ensure the national "cake" was equitably shared.

"In this regard it is pertinent to point out that if there are to be any controls on the growth of personal incomes, we will have to insist that such controls apply to everybody."

The commission had a clear responsibility to ensure the distribution of incomes among groups and between groups was socially acceptable and economically tolerable.

The establishment of the commission was a significant milestone in many ways.

It was a body which was going to oversee and guide the development of prices and incomes policy as well as to ensure the policy was implemented in accordance with the wishes of the Party and its Government.

CHILUBA WARNS OF NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL SECURITY

Chiluba's Speech at Workshop

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] **UNLESS a comprehensive social security scheme is quickly introduced, unemployment in Zambia will create the biggest single political problem, chairman of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) Mr Frederick Chiluba warned yesterday.**

Mr Chiluba was speaking in Livingstone when he officially opened a one-week workshop for chairmen and general secretaries of the trade unions on effective participation of trade unions in the social and economic development of the country.

He attacked the Party and its Government for allowing companies to charge economic prices "while the Prices and Incomes Commission sits as an intellectual spectator."

He said trade unions should be given equal rights to demand their members' improved conditions of service in line with the international convention spirit of free collective bargaining.

Wages in the country had not at any time threatened the profit margins of enterprises because they had always only risen in response to price increases.

"We have had no cost pushing inflation in Zambia arising from internal wage

demands.

"Employers and the Government have been directly and indirectly responsible for the price structure. They may be justifiable or not, but whatever the reasons for the high prices in the country we demand an upward adjustment to existing wages."

This would enable incomes to boost demand which should lead to increased supply and creation of more job opportunities.

The Government did not account for decreased funds for schools, hospitals and other social services which were funded by the few workers.

Unemployment had contributed much to problems in schools and hospitals.

If trade unions in the country became carriers of sad news to their members about the inability of the economy to meet legitimate demands and assent to members being declared redundant, they would be glorifying half measures which would not bring about long-term solutions to their problems.

"Unions must undergo internal organisational

shake-up in order to give effective representation to members whose demands are increasing everyday."

Titles of national chairman and general secretaries of trade unions should not be looked upon as the status symbol.

Unions had a duty to continue educating and to arouse consciousness of the people to give to the State what was due while claiming without fear what the Government should provide to them.

The labour movement should continue and intensify efforts to help the people in these troubled times to realise their obligation, responsibilities and rights.

"Instead of betraying workers' confidence as innocent, as we are, it would be the greatest achievement for trade unions if in fighting for workers' rights, the Party itself in the sense of supremacy and victory decided to pass laws to weaken the trade unions in any way and the citizens will judge in silence, why, where and how."

There was a big difference between the unemployed in Zambia and those in coun-

tries like France, Britain and the United States where loafers were paid unemployment benefits through social security schemes.

"We don't have such an arrangement in Zambia and with an ever rising number of loafers in the country we can expect a population boom since these people will have nothing else to do but engage themselves in reproduction — and that means more social problems," said Mr Chiluba.

Chiluba's Remarks 'Astonishing'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE chairman of Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), Mr Frederick Chiluba, is a very interesting man. He tends to respond far too quickly to negative trends than to those that are positive.

If only he could equally and vigorously meet the challenges of positive trends as he does with the negative ones, then he could be counted as a real and concerned national leader.

He should not be seen to be creating doubt about his leadership by seemingly pandering to negative issues. His remarks in Livingstone yesterday about social security are a case in point.

He appeared to be championing the cause of the unemployed when the situation demands that he should really be more positive and put things in their right perspectives.

National leaders should be seen to be national in word and deed.

They should not fish in troubled waters. Some-

times it is prudent to let sleeping dogs lie. Who now does not know about the nation's serious economic situation?

Why start up forest fires when our national duty demands that we should prevent such fires?

What is the role of leaders — to fan fires of destruction or to build bridges of consolidation and reconstruction?

We deliberately use Mr Chiluba's remarks in Livingstone yesterday as the main story on this page in order to give him the full benefit of doubt about his loyalty to the workers of this country.

Specifically he said: "We have had no cost pushing inflation in Zambia arising from internal demands." Is that not an inflammatory statement from a respected national leader? Does it not smack of double standards?

We will refresh Mr Chiluba's memory, lest he has forgotten. He was a member of Professor

Turner price commission years back.
 He was part and parcel of that commission's deliberations and decisions on the cause of inflation in Zambia.
 The Turner Report revealed that the suggestions from the ZCTU were for the creation of a Poverty Datum Line (PDL). According to that report the PDL assessment is applicable in apartheid South Africa.
 Is that what Mr Chiluba wants for Zambia? God forbid.
 The Turner recommendations were for a minimum wage for the poorly paid workers. Nowhere in the Turner Report to which Mr Chiluba was a strong and influential party was it suggested that workers' salaries should be pegged to price indexes.
 But at Livingstone yesterday Mr Chiluba had the audacity to blurt out:

"Employers and Government have been directly and indirectly responsible for the price structure. They may be justifiable or not, but whatever the reasons for the high prices in the country, we demand an upward adjustment to the existing wages."

What is most astonishing is that Mr Chiluba's remarks come in the wake of the statement from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on Monday about revamping the price control mechanism to allow companies in the private and parastatal sectors to charge "economic prices" for their goods.

Most ZCTU members, including Mr Chiluba himself, work in such companies. Is Mr Chiluba threatening the job security of his own followers or is he challenging the system of which he is duty bound to defend?

MAPOMA SAYS ZIMCO WILL NOT CONDONE PRICE DECONTROL ABUSES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZIMCO will not condone wholesale and exploitative increases of prices by its subsidiary companies following the Government's decision to de-control the pricing mechanism, Zimco director-general Mr James Mapoma said in Lusaka yesterday.

"We will not abuse this tremendous authority entrusted in us. We will not allow managers to use price increments to hide inefficiency and shoddy management."

He was speaking at a Press conference called to allay anxiety expressed by the public that the Government move would give rise to indiscriminate price increases.

He said after the new pricing mechanism was announced, he addressed managers from Indeco and other Zimco subsidiaries to impress upon them the immensity of the responsibility bestowed upon them.

He told the managers that higher prices were not the only way of making a company viable.

He outlined to the managers the process to be followed and conditions to be met before they could increase prices of their products or services.

Companies applying for price increases would have to present a properly argued out case before the Indeco board of directors could give them

the go-ahead.

"In addition the managers would have to show us what measures they were taking to stabilise company operations."

In the case of "certain sensitive commodities," applications for increases would have to be scrutinised by the Zimco board of directors.

Among the sensitive commodities was cement because any increment was likely to affect the construction industry and the ultimate cost of accommodation.

Only where the cost of production had been shown to have gone up would a company be allowed to increase the price of its product.

"We have indicated to our managers that we will not allow them to use prices to inflate profits or dividends. Applications will have to be based on real cost increases."

The Government had not "thrown the people to the wolves" by allowing companies to fix their own prices for commodities and services.

Parastatal organisations were a wing of the Government and bore the same responsibilities for the welfare of the people.

Increases would only be made to recoup costs and enable the company to expand operations and provide more employment.

He assured the public that Zimco would scrupulously ensure that there were not wholesale price rises.

But there were some applications for price increases which had been pending before some organs of the Government for up to 18 months now. When such increases were announced, they should not be attributed to the newly announced measure. He refused to discuss the commodities involved.

He was confident that under the new arrangement and given efficient management and effective use of cost and stock saving measures, parastatal organisations would improve their performance.

He hoped the "restraint" which would be practised by parastatal companies in adjusting prices would influence the private sector to adopt realistic price structures too.

The new system had an in-built safety mechanism because the Prices and Incomes Commission could monitor the trend of prices in retrospect.

The commission had unlimited powers to advise the Government where prices were found to be unrealistic or exploitative.

He hoped the new measures would help resuscitate companies like Zambia Breweries and National Breweries which had been finding it difficult to meet their financial obligation to the Government.

FORMER MINISTER SAYS EDUCATED ELITE UNDER SUSPICION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

FORMER minister of Finance Mr John Mwanakatwe said yesterday that Zambia's educated elite were constantly under suspicions whenever they criticised the administration.

"Suspicions are sometimes justified, but more often completely unjustified. The educated elite find themselves in a dilemma," he said.

Mr Mwanakatwe was addressing a Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) workshop in Livingstone.

Mr Mwanakatwe said the educated elite comprised trade unionists, business executives, doctors, engineers, lawyers and accountants who were self-employed.

Yet those who held political power were expected to know that professional men and women in private business could not prosper in a society marked by social and political insecurity.

The power to the elite who were the country's bureaucrats had not made it possible in the past for trade unions to participate effectively in the social and economic development of Zambia.

Most bureaucrats feared that wide exposure of their preliminary views on economic planning would betray their inadequacies.

Heard

"The phrase is often heard that so and so walks 'in the corridors of power' like the corridors in State House, the Cabinet Office, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Finance or the Bank of Zambia.

"It is only natural that those who tread in 'corridors of power' and hold so much influence do not want to share that 'power' with others."

Public administration in Zambia had the primary responsibility to initiate meaningful plans for economic and social development.

On rural development, Mr Mwanakatwe said critical observers of the African scene in the post-colonial days had emphasised the dismal failure of the policies of African governments on rural reconstruction.

The countryside continued to stagnate and to be viewed with low regard by the adolescents leaving school. This had led to the drift of many people from rural to urban areas exerting much pressure on hospitals, schools, housing and other social amenities.

"Economic progress requires peace and order. Planning, saving and investment become unprofitable if nothing is secure," he said.

COMPANY OFFERS TO BUILD PONTOON TO LINK LUANO-LUSAKA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Dec 82 p 7

[Text]

A LUSAKA company has offered to build and instal a pontoon on Lusemfwa river in Mkushi district to link the impassable Luano valley to Lusaka, a company spokesman announced yesterday.

The spokesman said Zamsteel and Turning had the material, manpower and had persuaded an international organisation to fund the construction of the pontoon which would permanently solve transport problems which have prevented relief food supplies from reaching the starving villagers in the valley.

"Everything is ready and all we are waiting for is Government permission for the company to build the pontoon. Its Lusaka workshop would transport it and instal it on Lusemfwa river at no cost to the Government."

He declined to say how much the pontoon would cost to build.

The company senior staff have already held preliminary discussions with top Party and Government officials in Lusaka who had referred them

to their counterparts in Kabwe for further discussions.

"We are looking forward to having detailed discussions with officials in Central Province to brief them on the project before a decision could be made on whether to give us permission or not to build the pontoon."

The spokesman said the pontoon would be installed in Chief Sikabeta's area on the Lusemfwa river and it would link the valley to Lusaka through Rufunsa where there was a good road.

This would enable Government relief supplies to reach the starving villagers who have now resorted to eating wild fruit known locally as "misepo."

Early this month, former Mkushi district council messenger Mr Francis Musonda died when a four-wheel army truck carrying 50 bags of mealie meal for hunger-stricken villagers plunged into a ravine on its way to the valley.

Bishop Adam Koslowiecki of Chingombe mission told a Times team which visited the area recently: "People here have lost weight and cases of malnutrition are rising daily."

Famine has struck the valley from chiefs Chembe, Mbosha and Senior Chief Mboroma. The crisis is attributed to the area's geographical position and last year's poor rainfall.

About 300 villagers live in the area.

CHIFUNDA DIRECTS SUGAR FIRM TO SEND SUGAR TO STATE-OWNED SHOPS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Dec 82 p 5

[Text]

LUSAKA Province political secretary Mr Fenwick Chifunda yesterday directed the Zambia Sugar Company to distribute to State-owned shops by today the large pile of sugar which was found heaped in one of its warehouses in Lusaka.

He said he was surprised to find thousands of tonnes of sugar, some of it badly damaged by the rains, heaped in a warehouse in the city where the commodity had disappeared from State shops.

Mr Chifunda, accompanied by provincial youth chairman Mr Joseph Chintu and Lusaka police chief Mr Geoffrey Mukuma, paid a surprise visit to the warehouse off Cairo Road in the city centre near the Post Office.

Later, there was a heated argument inside and outside the building when the Government team led by Mr Chifunda refused to accept the company officials' claims that there was sugar in parastatal shops in the city.

Despite sales manager, Mr James Luhana's explanation that the sugar was being stock-
ed there because other

warehouses of the company were full Mr Chifunda's team was not convinced.

Some of the security men even said they suspected something "fishy" and economic sabotage could not be ruled out.

But Mr Luhana, in the presence of his general manager, Mr David Tate, vehemently denied there was anything "fishy" about the large stocks of sugar at the depot.

He said the company made sure every parastatal shop was given regular and adequate supplies of the commodity.

Caused

After Mr Chifunda had called in Indeco deputy managing director, Mrs Namukolo Silangwa, the group then drove to the Zambia Sugar Company Malambo road depot before returning to the provincial headquarters for another

meeting.

What seemed to worry the Government team was the fact that some of the sugar had gone to waste.

Mr Luhana explained the wastage had been caused by a down pour at the weekend.

"We have done our best to avoid such a situation, but nature being what it is, we somehow found ourselves with this problem. But we have brought the matter to the attention of the owners of the building from whom we expect some compensation," he said.

Mr Chifunda addressed a meeting of top representatives of the organisations concerned with the matter, including parastatal managers.

Afterwards he told the Times of Zambia that the issue had been resolved amicably.

"I have directed that all the sugar should be within parastatal shops from tomorrow."

CSO: 3400/541

YOUTH MINISTER DISCUSSES REARRANGED ZNS PROGRAMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

FORM Five school leavers will in future spend 40 months in Zambia National Service camps instead of 20.

Minister of Youth and Sport General Kingsley Chinkuli said at the end of the 40 months they would obtain diplomas and certificates equivalent to those awarded by technical institutions.

Under the re-arranged ZNS programmes Form Three and Grade Seven school leavers would also be recruited for training but the period would be different from that of Form Fives. He did not say how long they would remain in camps.

Speaking at an annual officers' ball at Chamba Valley near Lusaka last Sunday, the minister said the Central Committee had already accepted the new arrangement.

Military training would continue as usual but the big change was in the production unit syllabus.

"It is here where we had a lot of criticism," Gen Chinkuli said recruits were in the past idle during the production training months.

During the period of production the recruits would be taken to various institutions for courses and would be awarded certificates and diplomas at the end of such training.

"At the moment technical and vocational training institutions are under-utilised."

National service recruitment was suspended to allow for improvements of the camps. Renovations had delayed because of lack of funds.

The Zambia National Service Act would be amended to extend the training period for school leavers from the present 20 months to 40 months.

Gen Chinkuli told officers this was time when they should go on leave now if they wanted because when courses resume they would be overtaxed with work.

ZNS military training for Form Five school leavers was suspended in November last year by a spokesman for the ministry who asked school leavers to go to their respective homes after writing their examinations.

No reasons were given for the move which came a year after the Government closed all the ZNS camps for girls.

In a brief statement, the spokesman said he wished to inform the public that it had been decided to postpone the ZNS training which was to start on December 4 and that the postponement was until further notice.

The girls' camps were closed in March last year because of demands by Members of Parliament after four girls from Lwamfumu camp in Mansa died from typhoid and many others admitted in hospitals.

MPs had been pressing for the abolition of the 20-month compulsory service, saying it was not beneficial to the nation.

The ZNS training was introduced in 1975 and was originally aimed at the jobless youth who were roaming the streets in urban areas, but was extended to Form Five school leavers.

The five-year plan was to cost K17 million a year.

SIAVONGA EXPECTS INCREASED COTTON YIELD THIS SEASON

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Dec 82 p 3

[Excerpt] SIAVONGA is expecting a cotton yield of 1.6 million kg during the 1982/83 season--over one million realised last season, area marketing officer Mr Stanley Milimo has said.

Although it "is too early to say whether the rainfall will be better we are optimistic about an increased yield this season," said Mr. Milimo.

Last year's yield, he said, was only .6 million kg.

He explained that the poor yield last season was due to poor rainfall in the region.

Mr Milimo added that distribution of cotton inputs in the area "has effectively been carried out. All depots are supplied with cotton inputs."

Already issued to cotton farmers who number 2,750 at present, include 40,860kg of planting seeds, 1,324kg of cotton packs and 245 sprayers.

And Zana reports that construction of the K3 million cotton ginnery in Gwembo has been delayed due to alleged political interference by some leaders in both the Party and government, Chief Munyumbwe of Gwembe valley has claimed.

The chief said some leaders were against the idea of Lintco putting up the ginnery at Gwembe Boma.

The traditional ruler, who is also a member of the Lintco Board of Directors claimed that, there are political differences over the setting up of the ginnery because some leaders want it along the line of rail.

The chief said the arguments of these politicians opposing the establishment of the ginnery at Gwembe are selfishly motivated.

CSO: 3400/541

ZFE, ZINCOM WELCOMES MOVE TO ALLOW FIRMS TO CHARGE ECONOMIC PRICES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE BUSINESS community yesterday welcomed the government move to allow firms to charge economic prices and predicted less redundancies in the coming year.

Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE) chairman Mr Maxwell Sichula said, with the anticipated improvement in the viability of most companies, there will be a reduction in redundancies.

Mr Sichula said in Lusaka that as soon as the new prices were effected and firms operated on a more viable basis, jobs would be secure and employment opportunities created.

Mr Sichula was commenting on the Party and its Government's decision to revamp the price control mechanism in order to enable companies to fix economic prices without the prior approval of the price controller.

He said the ZFE welcomed the new move as it was in keeping with the "realities of the prevailing economic situation. We feel this is a very logical move."

Employment opportunities have dwindled over

the years and many workers have been rendered jobless through redundancies. Many companies were forced to cut down their labour force to offset losses.

Mr Sichula was optimistic there would be an improvement in the coming year because of the new prices for commodities, goods and services would take into account the rising costs of production and transport.

Companies which were seriously affected were those that relied more on imported raw materials which could not be easily obtained due to foreign exchange problems.

The ZFE also hailed the coming into force of the Prices and Incomes Commission and hoped it would work hard to ensure that businessmen did not overcharge.

Mr Sichula said the ZFE had all along urged the

Party and its Government to set up such a commission.

Since the commission represented a cross-section of the community, its decisions would be fair and in the interest of a majority of the people.

And Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association (ZINCOM) chief executive Mr Humphrey Samuchapi welcomed the government move and said: "This is what we have been asking for. We have already said that controlling of prices cannot work."

He, however, warned manufacturers that his organisation was against arbitrary price increases and would not condone member companies increasing prices of goods unnecessarily.

He hoped the profit margins from the favourable prices, would act as an incentive for companies to invest in rural areas.

BRIEFS

MUNDIA RETURNS FROM USSR--PRIME MINISTER Nalumino Mundia arrived in Lusaka yesterday from Moscow, where he attended the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Mr Mundia was met at the Lusaka International Airport by Lusaka province member of Central Committee Mr Fines Bulawayo, Minister of State for Decentralisation Mrs Mavis Muyunda, Secretary to the Cabinet and his deputy Mr Evans Willima and Mr Francis Walusiku respectively. The Prime Minister returned with a special message from Soviet leader Yuri Andropov to President Kaunda. Mr Mundia said on arrival that his official visits to the Luthuania, one of the 15 Soviet republics and a silk mill were worthwhile, adding that he was highly impressed by the wide varieties of silk material produced at the plant. The Prime Minister was accompanied by vice-chairman of the Social and Cultural Committee Mr Maxwell Beyani and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Otema Musuka. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Dec 82 p 1]

DROUGHT THREATENS SPCMU OPERATIONS--THE operations of the Southern Province Cooperative Marketing Union (SPCMU) will be adversely affected this year if the present drought in the region continues up to the end of January, acting general manager Mr Thomas Mudala warned in Choma yesterday. Although assessments had not yet been made, it appeared that if there were no rains by the end of next month, the union would suffer severely. "However it is now too early to say something concrete. We are keeping our fingers crossed, but should the situation remain as it is now then we are going to be very badly affected". On the distribution of seed maize, Mr Mudala said the exercise was continuing and farmers were still planting. "Normally farmers should have completed their planting by now but because of the dry weather some of them are still planting and we have to supply them with the seeds". Mr Mudala said the distribution of other inputs such as top dressing fertiliser by his union was still going on. Since most rural areas did not have adequate storing facilities for fertiliser the union kept on replenishing stocks each time they ran out. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Dec 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/541

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

4 Feb 83 JS